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COUNTY OF AYR



ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1961

AND

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1960-61.

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To the Department of Health for Scotland
and to the Ayr County Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the County of Ayr for the year 1961, together with the Report on the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children for the year ended 31st July, 1961.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. ROUGHEAD,

Medical Officer of Health.

COUNTY BUILDINGS,

AYR,

January, 1963.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Welfare Officer, and Chief Administrative School Medical Officer—

JOHN A. ROUGHEAD, M.D., D.P.H.

Depute Medical Officer of Health—

JOHN S. JACKSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer—

ALICE K. MONTGOMERY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

Consultant Psychiatrist—

A. McCLELLAND, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M., D.P.H.

(Services made available by Regional Hospital Board).

Assistant School Medical Officers (also Child Welfare Medical Officers)—

ENID M. DIXON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

JEAN M. DIXON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

AGNES M. HIGHTET, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

KATHARIN I. KERR, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.C.H. (Appointed November, 1961).

JOHN B. MORRIS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Resigned September, 1961).

MARGARET B. ROSS, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G. (Appointed August, 1961; Resigned July, 1962).

HELEN J. G. MACKIE, M.B., CH.B. (Appointed August, 1962).

MARION K. MALCOLM, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B. (Appointed August, 1962).

Assistant Medical Officer—Tuberculosis Scheme—

DAVID KENNEDY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Resigned November, 1961)

Chief Dental Officer—

JAMES WILSON, L.D.S.

Assistant Dental Officers—

AGNES N. CARNEGIE, L.D.S.

DOROTHY E. CHATER, L.D.S.

MARGARET COSSAR, B.D.S. (Appointed August, 1962).

PETER MCG. GARDNER, L.D.S.

AGNES J. PURDIE, L.D.S.

ELIZABETH J. ROUGHEAD, B.D.S. (Appointed November, 1962).

MONTGOMERY B. SIMPSON, L.D.S.

PATRICIA L. THOMSON, B.D.S.

ARCHIBALD W. M. WATSON, L.D.S. (Died March, 1962).

THOMAS L. H. WIGHTMAN, L.D.S.

Consultant Orthodontist—

JOHN G. HOUSTON, L.D.S., H.D.D., D.D.O., R.F.P.S.

(Services made available by Regional Hospital Board).

County Nursing Superintendent—

MISS JANET S. HASTIE, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N.

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OTHERS—FULL-TIME	6
PART-TIME	11

Matron, Residential Nursery, Irvine—

MISS N. G. LEES, Princess Louise Certificate.

Matron, Residential Nursery, Kilwinning—

MISS HELEN GRANT, R.G.N., S.C.M., S.R.C.N.

Matron, St. Leonard's Home, Ayr—

MISS MARION MORRISON, R.G.N., R.F.N.

Assistant Welfare Officer—

STANLEY H. JOHNSTON, A.I.S.W., Certificate in Social Welfare.

Audiometrician—

MISS JEAN B. THOMSON.

Home Helps Organiser—

MRS. MARGARET RAMSAY, M.B.E.

Chiropodists—

JOHN KERR, M.Ch.S., Chief Chiropodist.

MISS JUNE BUCHANAN, M.Ch.S., (Resigned June, 1962).

PATRICK J. DRUGGAN, M.Ch.S.

MRS. MARGARET M. FERGUSON, M.Ch.S.

MRS. ELIZABETH HARVEY, M.Ch.S.

MISS ANNE M. HENRY, M.Ch.S.

MISS MARY J. LAUGHLAN, M.Ch.S.

Social Workers—

MISS A. S. KELLOCK, A.M.I.A. (Resigned 9/12/62).

MRS. HILDA MCGINIS, M.A., Certificate in Social Studies (Resigned 15/8/61).

LOUISA D. DOHERTY (Appointed 1/10/62).

CECILIA L. FERRIER (Appointed 12/11/62).

MRS. INA J. JOHNSTON.

JEAN WYLIE (Appointed 19/11/62).

Occupational Therapists—

MISS LEONORA WATERSTON, Senior Occupational Therapist.

MISS JILL WATERSTON (Resigned November, 1961).

Physiotherapist—

MRS. ELIZABETH M. GORDON, M.C.S.P. (Resigned August, 1962).

Clerical Staff—

Chief Clerk—J. B. HANNAH, A.C.I.S. (Resigned 15/9/62).

Chief Clerk—OLIVER MUIR (Appointed 16/9/62).

Other Clerical Staff 19

BURGH OF AYR.

School Medical Officer—

R. L. LEASK, M.B., CH.B., B.Sc. (P.H.), D.P.H., D.P.A.

Assistant School Medical Officer—

A. G. SKED, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

School Nurses—

7 PART-TIME NURSES.

Clerical Staff—

1 PART-TIME CLERKESS.

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK.

School Medical Officer—

B. R. NISBET, M.D., F.R.C.P. (ED.), D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer—

DAVID H. PATERSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

School Nurses—

5 PART-TIME NURSES.

Clerical Staff—

1 PART-TIME CLERKESS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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County Medical Officer's Report

1961.

A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population and Area.—The Registrar General has estimated the population of the Landward Area and Small Burghs to middle of 1961 as 248,514. This figure is 7,045 less than his estimate for 1960.

Births.—The live births registered after correction for transfers were 4,754, equivalent to a birth rate of 19·1 per thousand of population, as compared with 18·7 for the preceding year. The figure for Scotland was 19·5. The rates for previous years are :—

1931-35—Average Birth-Rate ...	...	...	...	18·6
1936-40 " " "	...	...	...	18·2
1941-45 " " "	...	...	...	18·1
1946-50 " " "	...	...	...	19·7
1951-55 " " "	...	...	...	17·9
1956-60 " " "	...	...	...	18·7

The number of still-births registered after correction for transfers during the year was 125, giving a rate of 26 per thousand total births. The rate for Scotland was 21. The number of still-births registered for a number of years past, with the corresponding rates per thousand total births, are as follows :—

	<i>Still-Births.</i>	<i>Rate per Thousand Total Births.</i>
1941-45—Average ...	153	41
1946-50 " "	130	27
1951-55 " "	104	24
1956-60 " "	110	23

The details applicable to individual Burghs are given in Tables II. and III.

Deaths.—The deaths registered after correction for transfers were 3,028, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 12·2, as compared with 11·6 in 1960. The Scottish figure was 12·3. The following are the figures for preceding years :—

1931-35—Average Death-Rate ...	...	...	...	12·5
1936-40 " " "	...	...	...	12·8
1941-45 " " "	...	...	...	12·1
1946-50 " " "	...	...	...	11·3
1951-55 " " "	...	...	...	11·6
1956-60 " " "	...	...	...	11·3

Tables I., II. and III. show the mortality in the County Area and Burghs during the year.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of infants under one year who died during the year was 146, equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 31, compared with a rate of 27 in 1960. The following are the figures for previous years :—

1931-35—Average Infantile Mortality-Rate	...	73
1936-40	" "	71
1941-45	" "	63
1946-50	" "	39
1951-55	" "	32
1956-60	" "	29

Of the total infantile deaths 109 (75 per cent.) occurred within the first four weeks of life.

The main causes of death were congenital malformations 27 (25 per cent.), pneumonia 18 (17 per cent.), injury at birth, etc., 32 (29 per cent.), and other diseases peculiar to early infancy 46 (42 per cent.).

Deaths from Tuberculous Diseases.—The deaths from respiratory tuberculosis were 11, giving a death-rate of 0.04. There were no deaths from other forms of tuberculosis. The corresponding figures for the previous year were deaths 11 and 1 and death-rates 0.04 and 0.004. The following are the average death-rates per 1,000 population :—

		<i>Respiratory Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Other forms of Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1916-20—Average	...	0.79	0.44	1.23
1921-25	"	0.52	0.28	0.80
1926-30	"	0.45	0.24	0.69
1931-35	"	0.38	0.19	0.57
1936-40	"	0.36	0.13	0.49
1941-45	"	0.37	0.17	0.54
1946-50	"	0.33	0.09	0.42
1951-55	"	0.15	0.04	0.19
1956-60	"	0.05	0.01	0.06

Deaths from Pneumonia.—There were 72 deaths from pneumonia, including 10 of the newborn, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.29. During the previous year the deaths were 56, equal to a death rate of 0.22. The following are the average death rates from pneumonia since 1931 :—

1931-35 (Average)	...	0.67	1946-50 (Average)	...	0.34
1936-40 (Average)	...	0.63	1951-55 (Average)	...	0.27
1941-45 (Average)	...	0.46	1956-60 (Average)	...	0.25

Deaths from Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.—There were 129 deaths, including bronchitis 97, recorded from this group of diseases, which includes all the diseases of the organs of respiration except pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis. These

figures are equivalent to a death-rate of 0.52, as compared with 0.52 in the previous year.

Deaths from Influenza.—The deaths due to influenza numbered 23, giving a death-rate of 0.09. During 1960 the deaths were 4 and the death-rate 0.02. The following are the average death-rates from influenza since 1931 :—

1931-35 (Average) ...	0.48	1946-50 (Average) ...	0.08
1936-40 (Average) ...	0.28	1951-55 (Average) ...	0.08
1941-45 (Average) ...	0.08	1956-60 (Average) ...	0.07

Deaths from Cancer.—The deaths from cancer were 497, an increase of 7 on last year's figure, equivalent to a death-rate of 2.00, as compared with 1.92 in the previous year.

The following are the average death-rates from cancer for a number of years :—

1931-35	1.28	1946-50	1.63
1936-40	1.48	1951-55	1.72
1941-45	1.58	1956-60	1.85

Cancer of the Lung.—This group includes primary malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung. There were 96 deaths from this cause (85 males and 11 females) as compared with 84 deaths (74 males and 10 females) last year.

Age.	<i>No. of Deaths from Cancer of Lung.</i>		<i>No. of Deaths from Cancer other than Lung Cancer.</i>	
	1961		1961	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	2
1-	—	—	—	—
5-	—	—	1	—
10-	—	—	1	—
15-	—	—	3	3
25-	1	—	3	4
35-	1	—	5	19
45-	14	3	22	36
55-	36	3	28	57
65-	26	4	48	55
75-	4	1	39	51
85-	3	—	9	15
TOTALS...	85	11	159	242

Deaths from Diseases of the Nervous System.—This group of diseases, which includes such causes as cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy, etc., accounted for 510 of the deaths occurring in the area, being a death-rate of 2.05, as against 2.06 in the preceding year.

Deaths from Diseases of the Digestive System.—The death^s were 85, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.34, as compared with 0.3⁷ in the preceding year.

Deaths from Diseases of the Circulatory System.—The number of deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart and other organs of circulation was 1,313, giving a death-rate of 5.28, as compared with 4.91 in the previous year.

Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition.—There were 3 maternal deaths during 1961, giving a death-rate of 0.6. The rate for Scotland as a whole during that year was 0.4 per 1,000 births (live and still). The average maternal mortality rates for the County during the period 1931 to 1960 were as follows :—

1931-35 (Average)	... 6.2	1946-50 (Average)	... 1.4
1936-40 (Average)	... 4.7	1951-55 (Average)	... 0.3
1941-45 (Average)	... 2.4	1956-60 (Average)	... 0.5

B.—LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS.

(1) Care of Mothers and Young Children.

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.—The County Council provides a nurse and the premises for ten ante-natal and post-natal clinics in various centres in the County—the Doctor being provided by the Regional Hospital Board. All patients attending these clinics are booked for hospital, but a general practitioner may refer cases if he so desires. In addition, clinics are held at the Maternity Hospital, Irvine, by the Consultant Obstetrician.

The following are the figures relating to Ante-Natal Clinics in the form required by the Department of Health :—

	<i>Ante-Natal.</i>	<i>Post-Natal</i>
(1) Number of Clinics at end of the year provided by the Local Health Authority ...	— 10	—
(2) Number of Clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies ...	Nil	Nil
(3) Number of women who attended the Clinics during the year ...	2382	122
(4) Total number of attendances made by women during the year ...	8744	122

(b) **Prevention of Break-up of Families.**—The families, where break-up of the home is threatened by lack of parental care, are visited constantly by the District Nurse, when help, advice and instruction are given.

Where break-up of home is threatened by ill-health or by the admission of the mother to hospital, Home Helps are supplied at very low cost or even free.

To prevent the break-up of families where the mother is either temporarily or permanently the bread-winner, children under five are accommodated in the Nurseries at low financial cost. The mother is encouraged to take the children home at the week-ends or whenever she is free and so continue family life in the home as much as possible.

A typical case is that of parents with two children. The husband is shiftless and the mother a high-grade mental defective. The Housing Authority transferred the tenancy from the husband to the wife who now finds herself unable to pay the rent and was threatened with eviction. The children have been taken temporarily into the Nursery to enable the mother to find employment to discharge her debts.

(c) **Child Welfare.**—The Local Authority provides 43 Child Welfare Clinics at various Centres in the County. In populous areas these are held weekly, and in other areas fortnightly. A Medical Officer is in attendance at each Clinic. A list of these Clinic premises is given in Table IX.

The following are the statistics relating to Child Welfare Clinics in the form prescribed by the Department of Health :—

(1) Number of Clinics provided at the end of the year by the Local Health Authority ...	43
(2) Number of Clinics at end of the year provided by voluntary bodies	—
(3) Number of children attending the Clinics during the year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were—	
Under 1 year of age	5,808
Over 1 year of age	2,320
(4) Total number of attendances made during the year by children who at the time of attendance were—	
Under 1 year of age	40,411
Over 1 year of age	14,023

(d) **Care of Premature Infants.**—There is no special provision made for the domiciliary care of premature infants, but liaison with the hospital is extremely close and all premature infants can be admitted without delay, transport being by specially equipped ambulance.

(e) **Distribution of Welfare Foods.**—To serve the County Area welfare foods are distributed from Centres in 54 towns and villages. Beneficiaries living some distance from a distribution centre can, however, by writing to the County Medical Department, have supplies sent to them by post.

During the years 1959 to 1961 the uptake of welfare foods throughout the County was:—

				<i>Uptake.</i>		
				1959.	1960.	1961.
National Dried Milk ...	...	52,628		42,428	27,563	
Cod Liver Oil ...	...	19,920		19,709	12,955	
Vitamin "A" and "D" Tablets		7,729		7,283	4,864	
Orange Juice ...	...	99,005		99,522	54,272	

It is estimated that the percentage drop in the uptake of Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil is 80% and 84% respectively, since the price increase in Clinic Vitamin products.

(f) **Dental Care.**—Visits by Dental Officers to Ante-Natal Clinics were continued as far as a depleted staff would allow. The amount of treatment given during the year under review is down slightly, and this is due no doubt to the alteration in the National Health Service Act allowing maternity cases to have free dentures from private practitioners. In the past only the Local Authority Clinics could provide dentures free of charge.

The examination and treatment returns for mothers and young children are now combined with those relating to school children as laid down by the Department of Health.

Report by Chief Dental Officer.—Despite the depleted staff it is encouraging to see that the number of patients examined shows an increase which is reflected in the numbers accepting treatment.

A considerable part of the treatment consisted of extractions and dentures, and although every effort is made to conserve teeth, in many cases extractions were necessary to remove sources of infection.

(g) **Other Provisions.**—There are two Residential Nurseries in the County—the Moor Nursery, Irvine, and Fergushill Nursery, Kilwinning. Each has thirty places for children under five years of age. The Nurseries are primarily provided for the children of unmarried mothers who find it difficult to work and look after their children whom they wish to keep. Many of these children are cared for by their mothers at week-ends, thus maintaining the link with home. Other children are admitted because of the mother's illness or where it is necessary to immunise the infant against tuberculosis.

A charge of 5/- per week is made for the maintenance of a child and the mother is expected to provide clothing. In spite of the small charge many mothers are reluctant to provide sufficient clothing.

(2) Use of Clinic Premises by General Practitioners and Hospital Board Personnel.

The policy of the County Council is to allow Clinic premises where over possible to be used by Regional Hospital Board Medical Staff and by General Practitioners.

Clinics are used in this way at Annbank, Ayr, Boith, Cumnock, Dalry, Drongan, Girvan, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning, Largs, Mauchline, Maybole, Patna, Prestwick, Saltcoats and Troon.

(3) Midwifery.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service undertook the care of 1,033 patients during 1961, as well as giving a great deal of service during the puerperium of patients dismissed early from hospital. All Nurses are trained in administering gas and air, and are equipped with Minnitt apparatus.

In certain areas Part II. Pupil Midwives receive domiciliary training under the supervision of District Nursing Sisters recognised as teachers by the C.M.B. All these District Nursing Sisters have had training in the use of Trilene Inhalers.

The following are the statistics regarding Midwifery, including those prescribed by the Department of Health :—

- (1) (a) Total number of Births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence—

Live Births	...	...	...	4,844
Still-Births	...	...	...	158

TOTAL	...	...	...	5,002
-------	-----	-----	-----	-------

- (2) Total number of Births occurring in Institutions (including private maternity homes) ... 3,969

- (3) Total number of Births occurring at home—

Live	...	...	...	...	1,018
Still	...	...	...	...	15

TOTAL	...	...	...	1,033
-------	-----	-----	-----	-------

The following table compares the numbers of Births in Hospital and at Home over the past eight years :—

				<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Home.</i>
1952-56 (Average)	...			2,980	1,269 (30 per cent.)
1957	...	...	...	3,393	1,261 (27 per cent.)
1958	...	...	...	3,703	1,256 (25 per cent.)
1959	...	...	...	3,798	1,127 (23 per cent.)
1960	...	...	...	3,766	1,112 (23 per cent.)
1961	...	...	...	3,969	1,033 (26 per cent.)

(4) Number of Births in (3) classified to show nature of attendance at birth—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.				Other Domiciliary Cases.			
	Doctor Engaged and Present at Confinement.	Doctor Engaged and not Present at Confinement.	Midwife Alone (no Doctor Engaged).	Doctor and Midwife Engaged	Midwife alone (no Doctor Engaged)	Without Doctor or Midwife	All Other Cases.	Total.
(a) Midwives Employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	302	697	33	—	—	—	—	1,032
(b) Midwives Employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives Employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private Practising Midwives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Other Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	302	697	33	—	—	—	1	1,033

(5) Medical Aid—

(a) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a Midwife and a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority under Section 14, (2) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1951

None

(b) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year by a Midwife where the Medical Practitioner had agreed to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service (*i.e.*, cases for which no fee was payable by the Local Health Authority).....

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(6) Administration of Analgesics—

(a) No. of domiciliary Midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland—

(1) No. in (a) employed on local Health Authority work)... 68

(2) No. in (a) not employed on local Health Authority work —
— 68

68

(b) No. of domiciliary Midwives who received their training during the year... .. Nil

Nil

(c) No. of sets of apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31/12/61—

(1) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary Midwives employed on Local Authority work (including those in use by Hospital Midwives undertaking domiciliary cases). 48

48

(2) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary Midwives not employed on Local Health Authority work ...	—	48
(d) No. of sets on order at 31/12/61 ...	...	Nil
(e) No. of cases in which gas and air was administered by Midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by Hospital Midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)—		
(1) When Doctor was not present at delivery ...	289	
(2) When Doctor was present at delivery ...	86	375
(f) No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by Midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by Hospital Midwives undertaking domiciliary cases)—		
(1) When Doctor was not present at delivery ...	368	
(2) When Doctor was present at delivery ...	107	475
(7) No. of Cars in use by Midwives at 31/12/61 ...	...	51

Supply of Maternity Outfits.—1,019 maternity outfits were supplied during the year to mothers for domiciliary confinement.

Additional Information—

Institutional Births—

Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine ...	2,806
Kilwinning Maternity Home ...	1,032
Davidson Hospital, Girvan ...	131

(4) Health Visiting.

An effort was made by the District Nurses to carry out routine health visiting of all children under five. In areas of nursing shortage, however, urgent medical cases have had to have prior attention with a consequent restriction of time devoted to health visiting.

The visiting of tuberculous patients in their own homes has been undertaken by a special staff of four Health Visitors. They are centred in Hospital under the direct supervision of the Chest Physician. This ensures integration of treatment and preventive services.

The following is the number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year:—

	<i>Number Visited.</i>	<i>Total Visits.</i>
*Expectant Mothers	—	—
Infants	7,225	36,206
Children (1-5 years)	18,271	48,488
Tuberculosis Patients... ..	1,853	4,424
Other Cases	783	3,641

*All visits in this category were paid by Health Visitors/ Midwives who attended the confinement. The total number of visits was 33,914.

(5) Home Nursing.

In areas where there is an acute shortage of District Nurses only the most urgent nursing care can be given. The type of work undertaken by Nurses includes domiciliary midwifery, care of mothers and babies during the puerperium of patients dismissed early from hospital, general care of old people, administration of insulin and antibiotics, attendance at Child Welfare Clinics, School Clinics and School Inspections and Health Visiting. In spite of the provision of attractive well-furnished houses, domestic help and help with gardens, District Nurses are in very short supply. This shortage coupled with time off on account of illness, holidays, etc., is straining the service to the utmost limits.

(1) Number of cases attended by District Nurses
in their capacity as Home Nurses 5,374

(2) Number of visits paid by Nurses to these cases... 123,653

The number of elderly patients (those aged 65 years or over) included in the former figure was 2,199. The total number of visits paid to these elderly patients was 74,566.

Nurses' Homes and Clinics.—The following has been approved and progress is indicated :—

Ardrossan ... Clinic ... Occupied December, 1961.

(6) Domestic Help Scheme.

Under the Council's Home Help Scheme which has been operating throughout the County since October, 1949, domestic assistance is given in circumstances of household difficulty owing to illness, old age or confinement. The numbers of households which have benefited from the Scheme during the past years have been as follows :—

1949.....	85	1956.....	878
1950.....	388	1957.....	899
1951.....	524	1958.....	946
1952.....	695	1959.....	905
1953.....	697	1960.....	1017
1954.....	728	1961.....	1071
1955.....	806		

At 31st December, 1961, the number of Home Helps employed was 279, and the number of families served 594. A table showing the areas in which these families resided and the duration of help given is appended. The number of hours' attendance is carefully adjusted to actual need and varies from six hours to forty-four hours weekly. The average is twenty-two hours weekly.

Of the 1,071 cases dealt with in 1961, 862 were on account of chronic sickness (including aged and infirm cases) and 108 on account of confinement.

It will be observed from the table provided that at the end of the year the duration of help to 356 households (60 per cent.) exceeded one year and to 91 households (15 per cent.) exceeded five years.

The evening and all-night service, introduced in December, 1955, continues in operation. During 1961, 19 cases received evening help, 8 night attendance, and 1 both evening and night attendance. The corresponding figures for 1960 had been 20, 5 and 3 respectively.

AYR COUNTY COUNCIL—HOME HELP SERVICE.

NUMBER OF CASES DEALT WITH DURING 1861 AND DURATION OF CASES SERVED AT END OF YEAR.

District.	No. of Cases at 31/12/60.	No. of Cases Supplied with Helps during Year.	No. of Cases Completed during Year.	No. of Cases at 31/12/61.	Duration of Cases Served at end of Year.						
					Over 5 Years.	Between 3 and 5 Years.	Between 2 and 3 Years.	Between 1 and 2 Years.	Between 6 Months and 1 Year.	Between 3 and 6 Months.	Less than 3 Months.
Anbank.....	6	5	5	6	—	—	1	4	—	1	—
Ardsaan.....	25	30	24	31	6	4	4	2	6	3	6
Auchinleck.....	11	6	6	11	3	2	1	2	3	—	—
Ayr Landward.....	8	6	8	6	—	1	2	—	1	1	—
Belth.....	24	12	13	23	9	2	3	4	—	1	4
Belth.....	11	7	5	13	3	3	1	3	3	—	—
Cairn.....	11	16	17	17	2	2	2	6	3	1	—
Cumnock.....	18	2	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Dalmellington.....	3	18	12	28	10	1	1	3	4	3	4
Dalry.....	22	6	3	13	2	3	—	3	2	1	5
Darvel.....	10	10	4	11	2	1	1	—	1	1	—
Dreghorn/Springside.....	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Drybridge.....	2	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundonald.....	3	2	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dunlop.....	1	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fenwick.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gairston.....	15	12	10	17	1	4	—	2	4	1	5
Girvan.....	15	13	15	13	2	2	—	2	3	2	2
Hurlford.....	11	8	10	9	1	2	—	2	1	—	—
Irvine.....	39	26	22	43	7	10	2	11	3	2	8
Kilbirnie/Glenarnock.....	19	18	15	22	3	6	1	4	3	3	2
Kilmaurs/Crosshouse.....	8	7	7	8	2	2	1	3	—	1	—
Kilwinning.....	14	11	2	23	3	2	5	4	2	2	5
Largs.....	27	55	50	32	2	4	4	6	2	2	8
Largs.....	19	9	17	11	1	1	1	5	3	1	—
Maybole.....	5	5	2	8	3	5	4	—	3	—	—
Mauchline.....	23	17	17	23	4	5	2	1	6	—	1
Muirkirk.....	18	4	4	18	4	1	2	3	1	1	3
New Cumnock.....	10	7	5	12	2	1	—	3	3	—	—
Newmilns.....	5	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Patna.....	39	37	46	30	2	7	1	10	5	1	4
Prestwick.....	49	59	47	61	4	11	10	8	10	10	4
Salcoats.....	17	21	19	19	3	2	4	1	3	2	1
Stevenston.....	7	8	8	7	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Stewarton.....	4	4	2	6	—	4	7	3	4	1	3
Tarbolton.....	43	55	49	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Troon.....	14	18	18	14	1	1	2	9	3	6	3
West Kilbride.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	550	521	477	504	91	90	62	113	95	40	94

(7) Vaccination and Immunisation.

(a) **Vaccination.**—With the cessation of compulsory vaccination, the practice of infant vaccination has become much neglected, and though smallpox does not often appear in this country nevertheless when it does there is invariably a high proportion of deaths among those affected, mainly in those who have not been protected.

To bring to notice the importance of primary vaccination in infancy a letter is circulated to the parents of all unvaccinated children who have attained the age of three months. This measure is supplemented by the display of posters at the Child Welfare Clinics and the advice of the District Nurses, Health Visitors and Clinic Doctors.

Details of vaccinations notified during the year are as follows :—

	<i>Primary Vaccinations.</i>	<i>Re- Vaccinations.</i>
(1) Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th to 10th Day... ..	2,652	222
(2) Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction (5th to 7th Day)	2	122
(3) Reaction greatest at 2nd to 3rd Day	4	262
(4) No Local Reaction	264	52
TOTALS	2,922	658

Of the 2,922 persons who received primary vaccination, 1,426 (49%) were children born in 1961 and 876 (39%) were children born in 1960.

Of the total number of primary vaccinations 1,104 (38%) were carried out by the Local Authority's Medical Staff.

(b) **Diphtheria Immunisation.**—Every effort is made to maintain a high percentage of immunisation among infants and young children.

A circular letter is issued to the parents of all babies who have reached the age of six months explaining the benefits and protection which immunisation will confer, together with a stamped addressed card inviting their agreement to this procedure. The vital importance of protective inoculation is further stressed by poster display and medical and nursing advice.

In the case of those children who have not been inoculated by the time they have reached one year, a further letter is sent to the parents advising them to have their children protected. Again a stamped addressed card is enclosed for their consent.

School children during their first year may receive either two injections of diphtheria vaccine if they have not been protected in infancy or a single booster injection if they have. Consent forms are issued to the schools, for distribution to parents, for this purpose.

Of the total number of inoculations, 4,152 were performed by the Local Authority's Medical Staff.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

	<i>New Inoculations.</i>	<i>Maintenance Inoculations.</i>
Pre-School Children	3,532	11
School Children	357	2,352
TOTALS	3,889	2,363

(c) **Whooping Cough Immunisation.**—The number of children who were immunised against whooping cough during 1961 was 3,490. This compares with 3,715 in the previous year.

(d) **Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**—The following table shows the numbers in the various categories who were immunised against poliomyelitis during the year :—

<i>Class.</i>	<i>No. of Persons Vaccinated with Two Injections.</i>	<i>No. of Persons who had Received One Injection Only.</i>	<i>No. of Persons Awaiting Vaccination</i>
Children Born in 1961	557	8	1
Children Born in Years 1943-60	4,354	589	40
Persons Born in Years 1933-42	904	44	13
Persons Born in Years 1920-32	2,609	52	—
Others	494	4	—

In addition, 6,785 persons received a third injection, raising the total number of persons fully immunised since the beginning of the scheme to 79,503.

A fourth injection was given to 24,811 primary school children.

(8) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

(a) **Tuberculosis.**—There were notified 89 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 17 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. All cases were confirmed.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Of the 89 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis 62 were males and 27 were females. 75 per cent. (67) of these cases received institutional treatment during the year.

The notifications for the years 1952-61 inclusive were 159, 180, 168, 166, 168, 179, 147, 107, 105 and 89.

Including cases notified in previous years, 102 patients were admitted to Hospitals and Homes during 1961 as follows :—

Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine	...	...	...	87
Heathfield Hospital, Ayr	...	...	...	13
Mearnskirck Hospital, Newton-Mearns	...	...	...	2

102

There were 11 deaths, of which 4 occurred in Institutions.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The 17 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are classified as follows, according to the localisation of the disease :—

	No. of Cases.
Abdominal	2
Superficial Glands (Cervical)	7
Bones and Joints	2
Genito-Urinary Organs	4
Meningeal	1
Other Organs	1
	—
	17
	==

Fourteen patients were admitted to Hospitals and Homes during 1961 as follows :—

Ayrshire Central Hospital	3
Mearns Kirk Hospital, Newton-Mearns	3
Robroyston Hospital, Glasgow	3
Stonehouse Hospital	1
Heathfield Hospital, Ayr	1
Seafeld Hospital, Ayr	3
	—
	14
	==

There were no deaths.

Preventive Care and After-Care.—There are four Tuberculosis Nurses. Although on the staff of the Medical Officer of Health, these are centred at the Area Chest Clinics and work under the direct supervision of the Area Supervising Tuberculosis Physician, with whom a close liaison is maintained.

Hospital Service.—Dr. Boyd, Area Supervising Tuberculosis physician, reports as follows :—

“The downward trend in the number of new cases of Tuberculosis occurring in the community continues and the time when fewer than one hundred cases are discovered in any one year seems near at hand. The toll is still heaviest among males over 45 years of age and as previously recorded this is just the age group who are loath to submit say to Mass Radiography.

“In discussing the eradication of Tuberculosis at a Symposium sponsored by the Chest and Heart Association held in Glasgow in December last year, Dr. I. M. Macgregor claimed that Tuberculosis

case finding was the key to its elimination. This is undoubtedly true and with this in mind we, in Ayrshire, had hoped to introduce on 1st January, 1962, a chest x-ray-for-all policy for patients admitted to hospital no matter the reason. However, at the moment this matter is held up because of the cost involved. It is now many months since we, *i.e.*, the Medical Superintendent, the Chest Physician and the Radiologist agreed that the facilities in Ayrshire were adequate to adopt this method of finding the unsuspected case."

Domiciliary Treatment.—Cases suitable for treatment at home or awaiting admission to hospital were visited by the Tuberculosis Nurses, who paid 4,424 visits to 1,853 cases.

These Nurses also give advice to patients regarding National Insurance and National Assistance entitlements, and grants from voluntary organisations.

Supply of Milk.—The number of free milk vouchers issued was 388, covering some 8,730 gallons of milk at an approximate cost of £2,473.

Bed and Bedding.—Articles of bedding were issued on loan to two patients.

	<i>On Loan at 31/12/60.</i>	<i>Issued 1961.</i>	<i>With- drawn 1961.</i>	<i>Written off.</i>	<i>Remaining on Loan at 31/12/61.</i>
Bedsteads.....	40	1	—	10	31
Mattresses.....	22	1	—	4	19
Blankets.....	17	8	—	10	15
Sheets.....	17	4	—	9	12
Pillows.....	9	—	—	2	7
Pillow Cases.....	10	2	—	6	6

Housing.—Many Housing Authorities within the County make an effort to re-house patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of a communicable type. This preventive measure greatly minimises the spread of infection to other members of the family.

(b) **B.C.G. Inoculation Scheme.**—The B.C.G. Inoculation Scheme for children approaching school-leaving age, begun in 1953, has continued throughout the year, with the exception of the holiday period. As in previous years, children of approximately 13 years of age are selected as the most suitable group for this purpose.

Information concerning the details of the project are circulated to parents of all the children concerned and consent obtained in a large majority of cases. This group received a preliminary injection into the skin of the forearm in order to demonstrate whether or not they have acquired a degree of immunity to tuberculosis by natural means. Those showing no reaction 72 hours after the initial injection are given B.C.G. The positive reactors are assessed and those showing a strongly positive reaction are immediately referred to the Chest Physician for further examination. Those children whose reaction is considered to be within normal limits are subsequently x-rayed as a routine measure.

The relevant figures for the past three years are as follows :—

B.C.G. Vaccination.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

	1959	1960	1961
Number in Age Group	3,933	4 159	3,387
Consents	3,505	3,598	2,994
Percentage	89%	87%	88%
No. actually Mantoux Tested ...	3,132	3,228	2,746
Positive Response	410	412	325
Percentage	13%	13%	12%
Negative and given B.C.G. ...	2,722	2,816	2,421
Percentage	87%	87%	88%

The percentage of positive reactors to the Mantoux Test shows a

marked decline from the initial years of the Survey, when the relevant figures were as follows:—

1953.....	32%	1956.....	16%
1954.....	20%	1957.....	16%
1955.....	25%	1958.....	14%

Statistics for the year 1961, in the form required by the Department of Health, are:—

	<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>		<i>Negative Re-actors.</i>		<i>Vaccinated during 1961</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
(1) Nurses	9	62	—	8	—	8
(2) Medical Students	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	233	218	215	211	287	271
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above—						
(a) School (13 yrs) ...	1442	1389	1218	1203	1218	1203
(b) New Born Babies	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Students	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Others	2	2	2	2	2	2

(c) **Mass Radiography.**—The services of the Lanarkshire Unit have been readily available throughout the year so that very little difficulty has been experienced in arranging visits to various parts of the County for the purpose of X-raying selected groups of the population. These included Mantoux positive school children, teachers, students, factory workers, etc. These facilities have also been forthcoming when the need arose to examine contacts of known cases radiologically.

The Unit vehicle has recently been redesigned and new equipment installed; this makes for increased mobility and improved amenities for both clerical and technical staff and those

making use of the service. The clerical work can now be completed within the van, thus ensuring a continuous procedure in documentation and filming. The need for recalls has been obviated by the use of a modern machine taking larger films with consequent better definition.

The Mass Radiography Service was in the County area for varying periods during the months of February, May, October and November, when it was sited in Kilmarnock and district, I.C.I., Stevenston, Saltcoats, Hurlford, West of Scotland College, Auchincruive, Irvine, Troon, Dalry and Glengarnock. A total of 10,778 persons were X-rayed during these visits, a proportion of whom were resident in the Burgh of Kilmarnock. Included in this total were 364 school children who were found to have a positive Mantoux reaction when tested as a routine measure at school, together with 1,182 school teachers who have expressed their willingness to be X-rayed at periodic intervals. These surveys brought to light 12 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis and 34 requiring further observation as suspected cases.

(d) Epileptics and Spastics.

This Authority has adopted Schemes under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, which will provide for the welfare of spastics and epileptics among other groups of handicapped persons. Until these Schemes are made effective such cases are dealt with as they arise. This includes advice, direction to appropriate agencies, arrangements for training and admissions to treatment centres. There are three epileptic cases in the Colony at Bridge-of-Weir, and from time to time suitable cases are admitted to Anton House, Broughty Ferry, a training centre for handicapped girls. Close contact is maintained with the District Rehabilitation Officers of the Ministry of Labour to ensure that epileptics and spastics and other handicapped persons are employed in suitable capacities.

A fairly comprehensive list of spastic cases affecting children of school age and under has been compiled from several sources—(a) the School Medical Records, (b) Orthopaedic case lists, (c) District Nurses, and (d) Register of Handicapped Children.

There are approximately 103 children in the County area who suffer in varying degree from cerebral palsy. These can be divided into different categories as follows:—

Forty-one spastic children whose intelligence is sufficiently unimpaired (though their physical handicaps vary widely) attend ordinary schools.

Of those who are mentally or physically handicapped to such a degree as to require education in Special Schools, 19 are accommodated within the County (including 4 resident pupils at St. Leonard's Home), 11 are resident in Special Schools outwith the County, 1 receives tuition at home on account of severe physical disability, 4 are under observation at home until a final assessment can be made, and 5 are awaiting admission to Special Schools. There are 2 known spastics among the pre-school children.

There are 20 ineducable spastic children, 8 of whom are in Certified Institutions, 6 at home and 6 in Occupational Centres. Some of these are on the waiting-lists for admission to suitable institutions.

Information regarding the incidence of adult spasties is far from complete.

There are 33 known cases which include 18 severely handicapped, 5 mildly affected, and 10 who are able to continue ordinary employment. In this latter category there is a very considerable number of cases so little affected that they have not been brought to the notice of the Authority.

A close liaison exists between the Medical Department and the local Orthopaedic Specialists. Practically all spastic children are under their supervision and, where necessary, are referred to them by the School Medical Officers for further physical assessment and treatment. Speech therapy can be undertaken at the request of the specialist for any of these cases which are considered suitable by the Organiser of the Child Guidance Service. Information regarding Intelligence Assessments is made available if desired.

A part-time Physiotherapist is employed by the Local Authority. Her work concerns physically handicapped children at Park School, Kilmarnock, and St. Leonard's School, Ayr. Two half-day sessions per week are undertaken at each place.

The Scotsraig Committee of the Scottish Council for the Care of Spastics continues to operate a Mobile Physiotherapy Unit which provides treatment for severely physically handicapped children at their homes. The number of County cases dealt with in this way is ten and each child received several treatments per week.

(e) **Convalescent Home Provision.**—This Local Authority does not maintain a convalescent home in its area. The only existing arrangement with a voluntary organisation is with regard to the Saltcoats Mission Coast Home to which an annual donation is made by the Local Authority and in return two subscribers' lines are given each year for the admission of suitable cases selected by the County Medical Officer.

(f) **Chiropody.**—The Service has continued to expand during the year until now the entire County is covered. The six full-time Chiropodists on the staff are stretched to meet the increasing number of old people who apply for treatment, and if this trend continues as is anticipated an increase in staff will be required to meet the need.

In an effort to concentrate the activities of the full-time staff, a departure from customary policy was made last year by engaging the services of a private Chiropodist in the Girvan area on a sessional basis. The initial arrangement was for eight sessions per month, each of three hours, covering Girvan, Ballantrae and Colmonell. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily but inevitably the Chiropodist has found that there has been a steady increase in the patients on his lists and, being a rural area, a high proportion of domiciliary visits was necessary. An abrupt extension of the service was required when a request from the village of Barr added a substantial number of patients to the list. To meet these commitments three additional sessions of three hours each were authorised in June of this year.

The Service provided by the Red Cross Society in the Largs and Irvine Valley areas continues to meet the needs of local residents of suitable age. It is complementary to that provided directly by the Local Authority in other parts of the County from whom it receives an annual grant.

These adjustments at the extremes of the County enable the full-time staff to concentrate on the central areas and saves much travelling time.

As before, the Service is restricted to old people in the community who would not otherwise be able to receive the attention to their feet necessary to their welfare. The Chiropodists operate whenever possible at fixed Clinics so that as many cases as possible may be seen in a given time. Domiciliary care is available only to those who are physically unable to leave their homes. In most areas Local Authority Clinic premises are available; elsewhere they are rented from various local organisations. Since its inception six years ago expansion in this field has been continuous, necessitating periodic increases in staff to meet increasing demands. Treatment is provided free of charge and with a few exceptions is confined to people of pensionable age.

A register of patients who have received an initial treatment is kept and each receives a card bearing the date and time of their next visit. As far as possible the various Clinics are held at regular intervals. As new areas are served the principle of close association with local Old People's Welfare Associations has been maintained. Representations from these organisations have been

of great help in advising on the needs of their areas and by assisting at the Clinic sessions. Local Doctors and Nurses also refer suitable cases for appointments.

Regular Clinics are established as indicated below and periodic visits are made to Old People's Homes. A certain amount of domiciliary visiting is undertaken as circumstances permit.

Clinics—

Annbank.	Dalmellington.	Irvine.	Patna.
Ardrossan.	Dalrymple.	Kilbirnie.	Prestwick.
Auchinleck.	Dalry.	Kilmaurs.	Salteoats.
Ballantrae.	Dailly.	Kilwinning.	Skelmorlie.
Barr.	Dreghorn.	Logan Toll.	Springside.
Beith.	Dundonald.	Mauchline.	Stevenston.
Catrine.	Dunlop.	Maybole.	Stewarton.
Colmonell.	Girdle Toll.	Monkton.	Tarbolton.
Crosshouse.	Girvan.	Muirkirk.	Troon.
Cumnock.	Hurlford.		

Domiciliary Districts—

Crosshill, Drongan, Dunure, Fenwick, Kirkoswald, Maidens, Shewalton, Straiton and Symington.

Old People's Homes—

Birkenward House, Skelmorlie.
 Lainshaw House, Stewarton.
 Largs Home, Largs.
 Nether Auchendrane, by Ayr.
 Dunselma, Fenwick (Church of Scotland).

During the year the County Chiropodists attended 4,112 patients and gave 17,417 treatments. This compares with 3,683 patients and 14,772 treatments in the previous year. In addition, the Private Chiropodist at Girvan gave 540 Clinic and 152 Domiciliary treatments.

During the year 1,487 treatments were given at the Clinic sessions and 266 domiciliary visits were made in the Valley area. In all 273 patients benefited.

In the Largs and Skelmorlie areas 786 treatments were given—283 of these were domiciliary, 325 at clinics, 62 at Haylie House, Largs, 89 at Birkenward House and 27 at the Retreat, Largs.

(9) Control of Infectious Diseases.

(a) Diseases Notified under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1899, and subsequently confirmed.—

Smallpox and Cholera.—No case occurred of either disease.

Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).—For the tenth successive year there were no cases of Diphtheria.

The following are the cases and the deaths since 1939, grouped in five year periods :—

					<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1939-1943 ...	...	...	...	...	2,361	75
1944-1948 ...	...	...	...	...	867	28
1949-1953 ...	...	...	...	...	9	1
1954 to date	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil

The Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign began in 1936.

Erysipelas.—The number of cases was 3, compared with 8 in 1960. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever.—During the year there were 27 cases of Scarlet Fever, compared with 138 in the previous year.

Typhus Fever.—No case was reported.

Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever).—There were no cases of Paratyphoid Fever, compared with two cases in 1960.

One case of Typhoid Fever occurred, the same incidence as in 1960. This case concerned a boy, aged 13½ years, who was infected while on holiday in England.

Relapsing and Continued Fever.—No cases of Continued Fever occurred. There were no cases in the previous year.

Puerperal Fever.—No case has occurred since 1959. The following are the cases and deaths since 1945, in five-yearly periods :—

					<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1945-1949 ...	...	...	...	...	44	1
1950-1954 ...	...	...	...	...	5	1
1955-1959 ...	...	...	...	...	2	—

(b) Diseases Notified in terms of Regulations of the Department of Health and subsequently confirmed.—

Puerperal Pyrexia.—One case was notified, compared with two in the previous year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Eight cases occurred, compared with 3 cases in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Poliomyelitis.—No cases occurred during the year.

The following are the cases and deaths since 1954 :—

<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
1954.....	41	3	1958.....	22	3
1955.....	21	1	1959.....	5	—
1956.....	17	1	1960.....	—	—
1957.....	13	1	1961.....	—	—

Major outbreaks of Poliomyelitis occurred in 1947, when there were 87 cases, including 3 deaths, and in 1950 when there were 42 cases, including 7 deaths.

Dysentery.—There were 83 cases notified during the year, compared with 86 cases the previous year.

Sonné Dysentery occurred at Biggart Home, Prestwick, between the 16th February and 20th April. In all there were 25 cases.

In no instance was any child seriously ill; indeed, most were discovered by bacteriological examination. All admissions were suspended when the infection was discovered.

The position was further complicated by the intervention of four cases of Measles and seven cases of Chickenpox.

All cases of Dysentery were removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital, but the Measles and Chickenpox were treated in the Isolation Ward of the Home.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No case occurred of this rare disease. The last case notified was in 1934.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No case occurred.

Acute Influenzal and Acute Primary Pneumonia.—The numbers were of the former 6 and of the latter 232. During the previous year the numbers were 1 and 181 respectively.

Malaria.—No case occurred compared with 1 case in 1960.

Infective Jaundice (*Spirochaetosis icterohaemorrhagica*).—This disease did not occur.

Whooping Cough.—There were 26 cases notified during the year, compared with 114 cases in the previous year.

Food Poisoning.—There were three incidents which came to notice during the year :—

- (a) The first concerned two ladies who consumed the contents of two tins of chicken imported from China. Four hours after the meal they were simultaneously seized with pains in the stomach, vomiting and diarrhoea. These symptoms continued at frequent intervals for about twelve hours when a gradual return to normal was made.

The remains of the contents of the tins were available for examination and were found to contain a growth of *Staphylococcus albus*.

Steps were taken to prevent any similar outbreak by suspending sales of the offending product.

- (b) The second incident concerned a family of four who became ill three hours after consuming corned beef from a tin. One of this group was so severely affected that she was removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital.

Eventually all made an uneventful recovery.

The contents of the tin revealed a growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*. The necessary steps were taken to prevent further incidents.

- (c) The third incident affected a household comprising a mother and three children, all of whom were removed to Ayrshire Central Hospital. The offending article of diet was a piece of pork which had been previously cooked and then served cold. Again the organism responsible was *Staphylococcus aureus*.

All cases made an uneventful recovery.

Other Diseases.—A case of Anthrax was notified during the latter part of the year. The patient, a male aged 18 years, was employed in a carpet factory. He was admitted to Ayrshire Central Hospital on account of a small septic sore near his right eye. The condition was diagnosed as a malignant pustule but because of local treatment prior to admission to Hospital, the diagnosis was not confirmed bacteriologically. The patient was neither ill on admission nor during his two weeks stay in Hospital. On discharge the lesion had healed.

It was assumed that he had been infected at his work and information was passed to the Local Medical Officer of Health and to the Medical Inspector of Factories.

(10) Mental Health Service.

(a) **Mental Cases.**—The Authorised Officers, appointed as approved by the Secretary of State, dealt with 48 admissions to the Mental Hospital during the year (males 16, females 32).

(b) **Mental Patients under Guardianship.**—Besides being visited at least twice yearly by or on behalf of the Authorised Officer, boarded-out mental patients are visited quarterly by Medical Officers on behalf of the Local Authority, and they are, moreover, periodically visited by Medical Commissioners from General Board of Control, usually once annually.

The following are particulars of County Mental Patients in the care of Private Guardians as at 31st December, 1961 :—

IN PRIVATE GUARDIANSHIP.

<i>Where Boarded.</i>	<i>With Relatives.</i>	<i>With Strangers.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Mental Defectives—			
Within the County	20	11	31
Outwith the County	1	8	9
In Care of Officers of the Welfare Home, Ayr, and Ravenspark Hospital, Irvine	—	9	9
Mental Patients Certified—			
Within the County	1	—	1
Outwith the County	2	—	2
Totals at 31st December, 1961 ...	24	28	52
Totals at 31st December, 1960 ...	26	28	54

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of Defectives admitted to Institutions during year (including Informal Admissions)	5	3	8

(11) Relative Cost of Individual Health Services.

<i>Service.</i>	<i>Net Cost, 1961-62.</i>	<i>Relative Percentage Cost.</i>
Care of Mothers and Young Children (including Residential Nurseries and Priority Dental Service)	£57,472	21·2%
Nursing Service (Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Nursing)	90,491	33·4%
Vaccination and Immunisation	6,829	2·5%
Prevention of Illness—Care and After-Care (Tuberculosis, Epileptics, Chiropody, Equipment)	17,034	6·3%
Home Help Service	68,318	25·2%
Control of Infectious Disease	1,896	0·7%
Port Health Administration	7,496	2·7%
Mental Health	3,521	1·3%
Milk Officers	8,768	3·2%
Sundry Expenditure	9,519	3·5%
	£271,344	100%

C.—PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

Seaports.—No special problems arose in connection with the administration of the Public Health (Ships) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952, at Ardrossan, Irvine and Troon. In no case was it necessary to detain a ship.

None of our three seaports is approved for the issue of deratisation certificates.

Airport.—At Prestwick Airport the work of the Port Medical Officer and the Medical Inspector of Aliens was carried out as in previous years.

RETURN OF TREATMENTS GIVEN BY AIRPORT NURSES
FOR THE YEAR 1961.

	<i>Medical</i>	<i>Surgical</i>	<i>Burns</i>	<i>Eyes</i>	<i>Ears.</i>	<i>Misc.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January ...	75	55	4	10	9	7	160
February ..	63	41	8	13	1	6	132
March	47	66	5	11	2	2	133
April	78	32	7	9	1	—	127
May	54	79	5	17	1	—	156
June	70	49	5	13	—	—	137
July	55	61	9	20	9	1	155
August	67	54	6	14	9	18	168
September.	41	61	6	18	5	3	134
October	63	57	2	6	1	2	131
November.	38	63	5	19	—	1	126
December .	58	36	14	7	6	1	122
TOTALS.....	709	654	76	157	44	41	1,681

During the year 4,980 civil aircraft arrived at Prestwick Airport. The passengers disembarking totalled 42,073 and 72,717 landed in transit to other places.

The corresponding figures for the previous year were 5,370 aircraft, 74,324 passengers disembarked, and 138,537 in transit.

The numbers of American Service Personnel and their dependants are not included.

<i>Month.</i>	<i>No. of Aircraft.</i>	<i>Passengers Disembarking.</i>	<i>Passengers in Transit.</i>
January	469	1,262	6,276
February	289	1,628	4,918
March	314	3,110	6,290
April	304	2,869	4,171
May	388	2,977	7,385
June	562	5,221	8,410
July	399	11,023	8,743
August	636	4,192	1,473
September	529	3,046	8,080
October	405	3,261	7,842
November	323	1,464	3,897
December	362	2,020	5,232
TOTALS.....	4,980	42,073	72,717

D.—FOOD SUPPLY.

Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951.

The results of sampling and testing to which the milk supplies of all Certified and Tuberculin Tested producers were subjected are summarised in the following table, and tests applied being the Plate Count and Coliform Tests :—

Designation.	No. of Producers at 31/12/61.	No. of Samples.		No. of Producers with						Percentage Failures.
		Taken.	Failing.	1 Failure.	2 Failures.	3 Failures.	4 or more Failures.	3 Consecutive Failures.	4 or more Consecutive Failures.	
ified ...	37	233	36	10	4	2	3	—	—	15.4
tuberculin tested ...	1421	9915	1285	379	170	95	63	33	7	12.9

Each Tuberculin Tested supply was sampled on an average six times during the year with Certified Milk being sampled rather more often in response to a request from the Department of Health for Scotland. The incidence of failure for the respective designations, while still high, shows a drop from the previous year, 12·9%, as against 13·7% for Tuberculin Tested samples and 15·4% for Certified samples as compared with the 1961 figure of 27·4%.

Repeated sample failures and faults in production methods were responsible for six producers being reported to the Health Committee as a result of which five had their Tuberculin Tested Licences suspended; in the case of the sixth, an official warning was considered sufficient to effect the necessary improvement.

In June came the long-awaited report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to prepare new Model Dairy Bye-Laws, and of immediate significance was the fact that the Secretary of State had accepted his Committee's recommendation that chemical sterilisation of dairy equipment be allowed as an alternative to scalding or steaming. Chemical sterilisation of bulk storage tanks was already permissible and the introduction of milk pipe-line installations had shown that circulation, cleaning and sterilisation by means of chemicals could be quite effective, although it must be remembered that the surfaces concerned were stainless steel, pyrex-glass or plexi-glass. At the risk of sounding old-fashioned or unduly pessimistic one wonders if chemicals will prove so effective in dealing with milking machine units, sieves, transport cans and the like when virtually all expert advice emphasises that, to ensure success, metal surfaces must be free from rust, cracks, milk-stone or scale, while rubber parts must not be cracked or perished and require the additional treatment of periodic defatting.

In the never-ending task of inspecting, advising and exhorting, Milk Officers made 2,391 routine inspections of equipment at dairy farms, while 390 milking inspections were carried out; in addition, 65 visits were made for the purpose of taking sterile rinses of utensils, with a further 575 for the swabbing of bulk tanks.

Reference has already been made to the installation of milk pipe-lines and it is worthy of note that, by the end of the year, 18 farms were equipped with "round-the-byre" pipe-lines, 13 of which conveyed the milk directly to a bulk storage tank in the dairy. Conveyor lines, with their more conventional system of drawing milk up from a 10-gallon can in the byre, were in use on 39 farms, all but one of which had a bulk storage tank.

Bulk Storage and Collection of Milk.—The year saw a rapid expansion of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board's bulk milk

collection scheme in Ayrshire with the number of farm tanks increasing from 80 to 151. At the same time the Secretary of State approved three new types of bulk storage tank, thereby making a wider choice of installation available to the farmer; the new tanks employed the chilled water system of cooling and, although only two of the three types have made their appearance on Ayrshire farms so far, their performance has readily met the high standard demanded of such equipment.

The bacteriological sampling of milk produced on bulk storage farms was naturally included in the general summary of Tuberculin Tested results given earlier in this report, but the following rather more specific details with comparative figures for the two preceding years should be of some interest :—

Year.	No. of Farms.	No. of Samples Taken.	No. of Failures due to					No. of Samples giving a Bacterial Count.				Percentage of Failures due to Coliform only.	No. of Producers.
			High Count only.	High Coliform only.	High Count & Coliform.	Total.	Percentage.	Under 100,000		Over 200,000			
								No.	%	No.	%		
1959	26	177	1	12	--	13	7.34	173	97.7	1	0.56	18	
1960	80	342	5	31	3	39	11.4	332	97.0	8	2.4	49	
1961	151	828	1	80	3	84	10.1	815	98.4	4	0.5	100	

Three tanks were installed almost at the end of the year and, although included in the total of 151 farms, no samples of milk were in fact taken from same. As would be hoped for, the percentage of bulk storage samples failing to satisfy the prescribed tests is lower than the overall percentage failure for Tuberculin Tested milk, although with an incidence of 10% there are no grounds for complacency; it will be seen that with only a few exceptions, failure was due to the presence of coliform bacilli, high bacterial counts being almost negligible; indeed, some 98% of the samples had a bacterial count of less than 100,000 per millilitre, while it can safely be said that a very considerable number of the milk supplies tested had a bacterial count of under 10,000 bacteria.

The practise of swabbing tank surfaces to assess the efficiency of sterilisation was continued, although it is no longer possible to swab all tanks at monthly intervals; with efforts being concentrated on new producers coming into the bulk collection scheme, paying particular attention to those supplies which were giving unsatisfactory bacteriological results and making only a periodic check on the "old hands," some 3,054 swabs were submitted to the Area Bacteriologist of the Regional Hospital Board as against 1,109 the previous year. Results on the whole were satisfactory, although the colony count of 100 per square foot, the rather stringent standard recommended by the Department of Health for Scotland, was quite often exceeded; coliform bacilli were only on very rare occasions found on the tank surfaces, although in a few cases the milk pump was inclined to be a trouble spot.

By the end of the year no fewer than ten road tankers were engaged in hauling milk from Ayrshire farms to Creameries in Stranraer, Kirkmichael, Ayr, Mauchline, Bellshill and Glasgow: four tankers (including one based at Mauchline Creamery as a relief) belonged to the Scottish Milk Marketing Board, the remaining six being operated by private haulers. Washing and sterilisation of tankers was always carried out at a Creamery.

Non-Designated Milk.—Of the 1,462 milk producers registered by the Local Authority, only 4 had neither Certified nor Tuberculin Tested Licences. Seventeen samples of milk in this category were subjected to plate count and coliform tests as applied to Tuberculin Tested milk and all proved satisfactory.

Pasteurised Milk.—For the first nine months of the year samples of milk from the five pasteurising dairies in the County were taken at approximately weekly intervals, while samples of milk pasteurised and bottled at the Dairy School, Auchinernive, were taken during the courses of instruction held there by the West of Scotland

Agricultural College. In October, however, a recommendation was made by the Secretary of State to the effect that sampling of milk from those plants using the high-temperature-short-time pasteurising process need only be carried out at monthly intervals; three of the five "commercial" plants above-mentioned pasteurised milk by this process.

In all 217 samples of pasteurised milk were taken, four of which failed to comply with the standard laid down, three of the failures being due to the presence of coliform bacilli and the fourth to an unsatisfactory Phosphatase Test. One of the coliform failures which occurred in a dairy where "batch" or "holder" pasteurisers are still in use was caused by a lapse in the cleaning and sterilising of either the surface cooler or bottle-filler. The other three failures were confined to a H.T.S.T. plant where considerable trouble had been experienced with the mechanical bottle-washer; this was almost certainly the cause of at least one coliform failure, although the second may have been attributable in part to a degree of carelessness; a fault in the flow-diversion valve of the H.T.S.T. unit was responsible for the Phosphatase failure at the same dairy.

In the course of their sampling, Milk Officers frequently took a washed bottle from each dairy and submitted same for bacteriological examination; the results were always made known to the management of the plant concerned and were a useful guide to the efficiency of bottle-washing.

Sampling of Milk Sold by Retail.—The results of sampling of milk for retail sale are as follows:—

<i>Grade of Milk.</i>	<i>Samples Taken.</i>	<i>Number Failing.</i>
Certified	9	—
Tuberculin Tested ...	241	32
Pasteurised	29	2

With Certified and Pasteurised Milk being sampled regularly at farm and creamery respectively, the majority of samples were taken from retail purveyors who handle bulk supplies of Tuberculin Tested Milk and bottle same in their own dairy premises. Although the percentage of such samples failing to meet the bacteriological standard for Tuberculin Tested Milk, namely 13·2%, is lower than the previous year's figure of 15·7%, the number of failures is still too great.

Washed bottles were also submitted at intervals for sterile rinse examination.

Milk-in-Schools Scheme.—Apart from the small village school in Lendalfoot whose pupils are mainly from farming families, the 140 Local Authority and 7 private schools in the small burghs and landward area of the County participated in the above Scheme.

The distribution of Pasteurised milk in one-third pint bottles was undertaken by seven main suppliers operating from dairies in Patna, Cumnock, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Saltcoats and Greenock; schools in Barrhill and Straiton, however, which are “off the beaten track” so far as supplies of Pasteurised milk are concerned, received Tuberculin Tested milk from three local producer-retailers.

The various supplies were sampled during each school term, and out of 32 Pasteurised milk samples tested four failed to comply; three of these failures were of milk from pasteurising plants outwith the County area and the matter was referred to the Local Authorities concerned. With regard to the local Tuberculin Tested milk no fewer than 8 of the 17 samples tested failed to satisfy the prescribed standard, this very unsatisfactory record being largely due to the milk of one producer, who experienced a “run” of failures: considerable time and effort was concentrated on the farm by a Milk Officer before the necessary improvement was obtained.

Scottish Milk Testing Scheme.—The rejection of milk considered unsatisfactory by reason of abnormal appearance, smell or flavour and the weekly testing of incoming bulk supplies for keeping quality was carried out by ten creameries to which at least part of Ayrshire’s milk production was consigned throughout the year, the creameries concerned being in Sanquhar, Kirkmichael, Kilmaurs, Fenwick, Paisley, Clydebank and Glasgow.

The following is a summary of the number of consignments reported as failing the tests, the 1960 figures being given for comparison :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Daily Inspection Test Failures.</i>	<i>Weekly Resazurin Test Failures.</i>	<i>No. of Producers involved in four or more W.R.T. Failures.</i>
1960	489	15	—
1961	401	22	—

The majority of Daily Inspection Test failures took the form of a 10-gallon can of milk returned to the producer as unsuitable, although in two instances no fewer than 80 gallons from individual consignments were rejected by the receiving creamery. The total amount of milk rejected was 6,071 gallons, a slight reduction on the previous year's figure of 6,322 gallons and while this can be termed "a lot of milk" it represents only a fraction of the thirty eight and a half million gallons which were consigned in cans from Ayrshire farms.

In addition to the 22 Weekly Resazurin Test failures shown, almost all of which occurred during the so-called summer months, one large Glasgow Creamery subjected each incoming supply to an extended Resazurin Test throughout the winter. As might be gathered from the name, this was a rather more stringent test of an experimental nature made on milk which, with the colder weather, could be expected to have better keeping qualities. The number of consignments failing to satisfy the Extended Test was 147, a formidable figure indeed..

Failure in any one of the three tests meant a visit to the farm of production by a Milk Officer who endeavoured to prevent a recurrence by inspecting, questioning, advising or warning as circumstances demanded.

E.—WELFARE SERVICES.

(1) National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 21—Residential Accommodation.

The County Council maintains four Homes for old people in the County—Birkenward House, Skelmorlie; Lainshaw House, Stewarton; Largs Home, and Nether Auchendrane House, near Ayr, with, in addition, Part III. Accommodation at Welfare Home, Ayr, and Ravenspark Hospital, Irvine.

	<i>Birken- ward.</i>		<i>Lain- shaw.</i>		<i>Largs.</i>	<i>Nether Auchen- drane.</i>		<i>Ravenspark Hospital, Irvine.</i>		<i>Welfare Home, Ayr.</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
No. Admitted during 1961...	3	5	11	9	2	1	4	57	28	48	66
No. Discharged during 1961...	3	6	5	7	3	—	3	51	36	36	44
No. of Beds occupied 31/12/61	8	14	18	21	4	8	21	59	21	14	18
Total No. of Beds	8	14	18	23	6	8	21	No	specified	no.	

At the end of the year all Homes were fully staffed :—

	<i>Supervisor.</i>	<i>Senior Domestic.</i>	<i>Cook.</i>	<i>Maids.</i>	<i>Gardener Handyman.</i>
Birkenward.....	1	1†	—	3	1
Lainshaw.....	2	1	1	7	1
Largs.....	1	—	—	1*	—
Nether Auchendrane....	2	—	1	4	—

† *Acts as Cook.* * *Part-time.*

In addition 2 males and 2 females were accommodated in Voluntary Homes and 2 males and 2 females were accommodated in other Authority Homes.

Number of maintenance days at :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Birkenward House, Skelmorlie ...	2,408	5,412	7,820
Lainshaw House, Stewarton ...	5,868	8,213	14,081
Nether Auchendrane House, by Ayr	2,305	6,886	9,191
Largs Home, Largs	—	1,847	1,847
Ravenspark Hospital, Irvine ...	20,951	9,036	29,987
Welfare Home, Ayr... ..	5,465	7,511	12,976
Voluntary Homes	5,244	6,606	11,850
Other Local Authority Homes ...	1,287	1,318	2,605
	43,528	46,829	90,357

Section 29—Welfare Services for the Handicapped.

Blind Persons.—The County Council delegates its functions with regard to the welfare of Blind Persons to the Glasgow and West of Scotland Joint Committee for the Blind.

The report on the Domiciliary Blind for the year 1961 shows that 1,162 visits were paid to Blind Persons, 340 visits to Government Offices and Welfare Departments, 271 lessons were given to the Blind in their homes, 625 lessons given in classes. Fifteen Socials were given during the year, average number attending 105.

The number of Registered Blind in the County Area was 278. 114 Blind went on outings, 16 Blind Persons spent a holiday at the

Mission's Holiday Home at Dunoon. A successful outing to Millport was held in June, at which a large number of Blind Persons from all over Ayrshire attended, together with other Groups from the West of Scotland Area.

Handicraft Classes continued at Centres in Saltcoats, Irvine, Kilmarnock and Ayr.

The Domino Club continued as in the past, as also did the Bowling in Kilmarnock, where the members have attained a fair degree of skill.

Deaf and Dumb Persons.—The County Council delegates its functions with regard to the Welfare of Deaf Persons to the Ayrshire Mission to the Deaf and Dumb.

The Annual Report from the Ayrshire Mission to the Deaf and Dumb shows that 342 visits were made to the deaf in their homes and 31 visits to the sick.

Calls on behalf or with the deaf 331. Calls for employment of the deaf 23. Employment secured for 5 deaf persons. Interpretations at Court on behalf of 3 deaf persons.

The number of Deaf in the County area was 189.

Religious Services for the Deaf are regularly held in Ayr, Kilmarnock, Catrine and Kilwinning.

The Institute's premises are open at Ayr and Kilmarnock and a varied programme of social activities is available.

A free holiday at Dunoon was taken advantage of by 13 deaf persons from the County.

Hard of Hearing Persons.—A Club for the Hard of Hearing meets in the Hearing Aid Centre, Barns Park, Ayr, during the winter. Instruction is given in lip-reading, handicrafts and a varied social programme is organised.

The Crippled, Home-bound and otherwise Disabled.—The number of handicapped persons in the County is not known with certainty, but the findings of a survey completed in the County is shown on the following table :—

	0-16	17-19	20-39	40-59	60 <i>plus</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Infantile Paralysis ...	2	2	15	22	8	49
Paraplegic	—	—	6	8	7	21
Hemiplegic... ..	—	1	6	13	12	32
Mentally Retarded ...	7	9	47	9	—	72
Mentally Defective ...	42	11	62	22	3	140
Spastic and Diplegia	19	6	12	6	1	44
Cripples (Amputation)	1	1	7	9	12	30
Cripples (Others) ...	4	2	10	28	17	61
Disseminated Sclerosis	—	—	8	26	6	40
Rheumatoid Arthritis	—	—	2	30	58	90
Muscular Dystrophy...	1	1	2	2	—	6
Epilepsy and Parkinson's Disease	3	7	20	11	6	47
Cardiac and Circulatory Diseases	2	1	14	16	35	68
Emphysema, Bronchitis and Asthma	—	—	3	5	5	13
Pneumoconiosis... ..	—	—	—	3	11	14
Diabetes, Digestive System, Nephritis ...	—	—	1	4	3	8
Paget's Disease... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Spondylitis... ..	—	—	5	2	3	10
Nervous Disorders ...	—	—	2	6	2	10
	81	41	222	222	190	756

During the year two Occupational Therapists were employed. but this still leaves the Department well under strength. There is also a staff of three Social Workers, the Department runs two under strength. Centres for the physically handicapped are now established at Saltecoats, Irvine and Auchinleck. Centres for the mentally handicapped are established at Saltecoats, Irvine, Auchinleck and Prestwick. The Centre run for the physically handicapped of Ayr and District continues to thrive and disabled persons from the County Area attend here.

During the year three mentally handicapped children were provided with a holiday at the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children's Home, Craigrownie Castle, Cove. Dunbartonshire.

The Domiciliary Blind have always been considered separately and not classed with other handicapped persons but as progress is made it may be possible to bring these two groups more closely together since they have many common interests.

Welfare of the Aged.—There are some 36 Old People's Welfare Committees in the County.

Meals on Wheels are served in Saltecoats, Ardrossan and Irvine, the County Council paying one-third of the cost of this service.

A scheme, independent of the County Council scheme, operates in Galston.

Section 21 (1) (b).—Temporary Accommodation.

Temporary accommodation had to be provided for 14 families. Two were evicted from tied houses, five because of rent arrears, one an undesirable tenant, five from sub-let accommodation and one for supervision.

Section 37—Registration of Homes for Disabled Persons and Old People.

The Church of Scotland Home, Dunselma, Fenwick; South Beach House, Ardrossan; and Haylie House, Largs; and Davidson Home, Girvan, which provide for the care of the aged; also Red Cross House Home for Young Disabled Persons are registered under this Act.

Section 47—Removals to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Protection.

No compulsory removals were carried out during 1961.

F.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

(1) Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act.

There are three registered Nursing Homes, having a total accommodation for 53 chronic sick and medical cases.

(2) Health Education.

During February two films demonstrating the importance of dental care were shown to as many schools as possible throughout the month, and aroused a good deal of interest among both pupils and teachers. "Let's Keep Our Teeth" was shown in 23 Junior Secondary Schools to approximately 13,900 pupils, and "No Toothache for Eskimos" in 21 Primary Schools to approximately 7,800 pupils. The grand total of 21,700 children represented about one-third of the school population. Members of the Medical Staff were available at each showing to answer questions and to supplement where necessary the information given by the films.

During the year four evening talks were given by members of the Medical Staff to various organisations on subjects of health interest. In each instance the subject matter was illustrated with films.

Numerous leaflets, posters, films, etc., on many aspects of health are produced by the Scottish Council for Health Education and are available on request. Many of these are used for distribution and display mainly at Child Welfare Centres and Doctors' Surgeries.

Advantage is also taken of propaganda materials issued by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis for general purposes and especially for use in areas which are due to be surveyed by the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit.

(3) Blood Transfusion.

Two visits were paid by the West of Scotland Blood Transfusion Service to the Saltcoats Area during the year. The first, in February, attracted 178 volunteers, of whom 172 made contributions to the Blood Bank. The second session was in August, when 172 people came forward, of whom 160 gave blood. Both these sessions were held in the County Clinic at Campbell Avenue, Saltcoats. The Blood Transfusion Service has expressed much appreciation with the support they are receiving in this area.

(4) Accidents in the Home.

During the year 61 accidents were reported by District Nurses—37 males and 24 females were affected.

The greatest incidence was in the under 2 age group with 23 cases. The 2 - 5 age group ranked second with 19 cases. Children between 5 - 15 years contributed 8. Of the remaining instances an unusually high proportion occurred in the 20 - 45 age group—7; the total was completed by 3 cases in their early 60's and one woman aged 93 who succumbed in hospital to complicating factors following a fractured femur.

The number of fatal accidents recorded was 3, a marked decrease from last year's figure of 9. In one of these instances a child of 5½ was playing with a box of matches which became ignited, setting her night clothing alight. She was admitted to hospital with extensive burns but died seven days later. The other two fatalities involved infants of 3 weeks and 10 weeks respectively, who were found asphyxiated in their cots some hours after having had a feed. The appearances indicated that death was caused by the feeds being regurgitated.

As in previous years a very high proportion of the accidents reported was caused by burns and scalds, the total number in this category being 44; they were prevalent through all the age groups. Twenty-seven accidents of this type concerned children under five years of age, the commonest cause being scalding with hot tea which had been left within the reach of the child or by falling against unguarded fires.

The remaining accidents involved 6 cases of lacerations, 5 fractures, 4 cases of asphyxia, 2 cases of concussion due to falls,

1 eye injury where a game of bows and arrows caused such extensive damage that the child's eye was subsequently removed, and a dog bite causing lacerations of a child's face.

Apart from the 3 fatal accidents, 7 were classed as serious requiring admission to hospital or prolonged treatment at home ; in 2 instances the stay in hospital was extended by the need for skin grafting of burns.

An unusual accident was reported affecting a boy of 7 who, while engaged in playing Cowboys and Indians, decided he was the bad man and should be hanged. He promptly put his head in a loop of the pulley rope and spun round several times. When his mother returned after a brief absence at the local shop, she found him unconscious. Fortunately, when released, he recovered but was removed to hospital for further supervision.

Much the greater number of the accidents recorded were attributable to a few common causes. Burns and scalds, for example, were in the main caused by upsetting hot liquid over the casualty. In many instances vigilance had been relaxed or carelessness was present. In some cases the accident happened in the kitchen when the mother was preparing food and her attention was distracted. Examples of this were seen in a child grasping a saucepan handle and pulling hot soup over himself, pulling the flex of an electric kettle with similar results and of putting his fingers into a tray of hot toffee. All of these illustrate the tragic consequences which will follow unless a high standard of care is constantly present. Children should not be left alone even for brief periods ; they should not be allowed in the kitchen while cooking is in progress ; fireguards and other safety measures should constantly be employed and a reasonable degree of imagination should be used by adults to ensure that faulty electric fittings, trailing flexes, discarded toys, medicines and sharp instruments should be attended to or put out of the reach of children without delay.

Accidents in the home now form one of the commonest causes of death or disablement far exceeding accidents on the road. It cannot, therefore, be too strongly emphasised that where there are young children or elderly people in the home, constant vigilance must be maintained. Adults, too, must not be neglectful since they form a not inconsiderable proportion of the tragic toll of such accidents.

The total number of recorded deaths in the County area, as ascertained from the Registrar General's Return, indicate that 39 persons died directly or indirectly from accidents in the home during the year ; 14 males and 25 females were affected. These figures compare with 40—21 males and 19 females—in the previous

year. The main feature, as in previous years, is the high proportion of fatal accidents in the age groups at the extremes of life; 24 deaths occurred in people over 65 years and 8 under the age of 5.

Among the elderly the primary cause of death lay in fractures of the femur as a result of falls; these numbered 19. There were also 2 cases of extensive burns, and the total was completed by 2 instances of coal gas poisoning and 1 of a fractured pelvis.

Among infants the predominant cause of death was asphyxia, due in the main to regurgitated feeds while lying in prams or cots. In the age group 1-5 years one death was due to poisoning, resulting from a child gaining access to salicylate tablets.

Old people, due to failing eyesight and loss of muscular co-ordination, are liable to falls which frequently produce fractures of bones which have become brittle; the neck of the femur is particularly vulnerable in this respect and such a fracture is notoriously difficult to knit. Moreover, the prolonged extent of the healing process may induce a pneumonia if the patient requires to spend a long time in bed. The shock, too, of such an injury may well accelerate failing powers of mind and body.

It is therefore extremely important that every room in the house where elderly people live should be well lighted, and every care taken to ensure that floors and stairs are kept clear of trailing flexes, loose rugs and mats and children's toys. Wherever necessary guide rails and other suitable aids should be provided and attention given to adequate fireguards and electrical heating equipment: loose gas taps and other inadequate fittings should be reported to the appropriate authority without delay.

The number of deaths due to asphyxia in infants emphasises the need for constant supervision by the mother during this vulnerable period in a child's life. If a pillow is used it should be of firm consistency and texture, so that the child's head does not sink into it. Infants should never be left unattended in their prams and cots with a feeding bottle, ice-cream cone or other such article of food in their mouths. They should have the mother's constant attention while they are being fed and for some time afterwards in case the feed is regurgitated.

G.—GENERAL SANITATION.

General sanitation is dealt with fully in the Reports of the County Sanitary Inspector and the Sanitary Inspectors of the Burghs of Ardrossan, Cumnock, Darvel, Galston, Girvan, Irvine, Kilwinning, Largs, Maybole, Newmilns, Prestwick, Stevenston, Stewarton and Troon.

TABLE I.

CAUSES OF DEATH—LANDWARD AREA AND SMALL BURGH.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	County Landward.	Ardsman.	Cummock.	Darrel.	Galtoun.	Girvan.	Irvine.	Kilwinning.	Largs.	Maybole.	Neumiln.	Prestwick.	Salcoats.	Steneston.	Stevanton.	Troon.	Total— Landward Area and small Burghs.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its sequelae.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
Dysentery, all forms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meninococcal Infections.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomylitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infections and Parasitic Diseases.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	4	36	—	—	—	—	5
Malignant Neoplasms.....	221	27	2	8	10	16	—	13	22	10	—	—	37	15	6	31	497
Malignant Neoplasms of respiratory system.....	40	3	3	—	2	2	9	1	3	1	2	10	7	4	1	8	96
Malignant Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.....	17	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	28
Other Malignant Neoplasms.....	164	23	5	3	7	12	22	11	19	9	2	26	29	11	4	21	373
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Diabetes Mellitus.....	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	29
Anaemias.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	13
Other General Diseases.....	12	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	2	25
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System.....	208	12	5	9	14	20	32	5	28	8	12	25	37	15	10	20	460
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System.....	24	1	—	1	2	1	4	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	—	3	47
Rheumatic Fever.....	18	5	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	46
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease.....	471	28	23	13	22	31	76	35	80	19	15	75	56	39	19	47	1049
Other Diseases of Heart.....	25	2	1	—	1	2	3	3	3	—	—	1	3	1	1	2	48
Hypertensive Heart Disease.....	28	2	2	1	2	2	6	1	4	3	—	—	1	1	1	2	56
Other Hypertensive Disease.....	14	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	23
Other Circulatory Disease.....	41	1	4	2	3	4	2	—	11	3	3	6	2	4	—	5	91
Influenza.....	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	23
Pneumonia (except of newborn).....	37	4	2	—	1	—	4	2	3	—	2	1	3	3	—	—	62
Bronchitis.....	35	6	7	1	2	4	11	1	3	2	2	7	3	3	2	3	97
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	17	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	82
<i>Carry forward.....</i>	1197	96	60	40	62	81	178	60	177	56	46	161	160	88	40	120	2628

TABLE 1.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH—LANDWARD AREA AND SMALL BURGHS—Continued.

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>County Landward.</i>	<i>Ardsman.</i>	<i>Cumnock.</i>	<i>Darel.</i>	<i>Galeston.</i>	<i>Girvan.</i>	<i>Irvine.</i>	<i>Kilwinning.</i>	<i>Largs.</i>	<i>Maybole.</i>	<i>Newmilns.</i>	<i>Perthrick.</i>	<i>Sullochar.</i>	<i>Stevenston.</i>	<i>Stewarton.</i>	<i>Troon.</i>	<i>Total—Landward Area and Small Burghs.</i>
<i>Brought forward.....</i>	1197	96	60	40	62	81	178	66	177	56	46	161	160	88	40	120	2028
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	8	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	2	1	2	2	2	—	2	27
Appendicitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia.....	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Gastritis and Duodenitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (except of newborn).....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	9
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	8
Other Diseases of Liver.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Other Digestive Diseases.....	9	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	15
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	10	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	22
Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	4	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	14
Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Puerperal Sepsis, including Post-Abortive Sepsis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Puerperal Causes.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Locomotion.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Congenital Malformations.....	18	3	1	—	2	—	4	3	1	—	3	1	2	2	1	1	41
Birth Injuries, Post-Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis.....	14	2	—	2	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	1	2	82
Pneumonia of newborn.....	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	10
Diarrhoea of newborn.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infections of the newborn.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy.....	23	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	4	—	2	0	2	1	2	40
Senility without mention of Psychosis.....	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	17
Cause Ill-defined and Unknown.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	12
Suicide and self-inflicted Injuries.....	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	20	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Other Road Transport Accidents.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accidents in the home.....	16	1	—	1	2	—	3	2	1	—	2	3	—	3	—	2	30
Other Violence.....	9	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	20
ALL CAUSES.....	1,393	109	68	45	71	80	207	74	200	69	54	181	185	102	48	133	3,028

TABLE II.

Births and Deaths in the County and Burghs.

Area.	Estimated Population.	Deaths at Sub-joined Ages.										Mortality from Sub-joined Causes.																					
		Live-Births.	Still-Births.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 Years and Upwards.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric & Paratyphoid Fevers.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Puerperal Causes.	Diarrhoea.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Tuber- culous Diseases.		Pneumonia.	Diseases of Respiratory System	Influenza.	Cancer.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System	Violence.	All Other Certified Causes.	Uncertified Causes.		
County—	120,407	702,852	2405	661,393	67	13	9	1304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	39	3	—	—	41	52	14	221	234	597	52	127	7	
Landward																																	
Burghs—																																	
Adrossan.....	9,598	887	186	7	109	6	1	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	27	13	38	4	13	—	
Cumock.....	5,477	492	141	1	68	3	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	30	2	10	—	
Darvel.....	3,249	454	50	1	45	3	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	18	3	5	—	
Galston.....	4,054	284	74	—	71	4	1	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	16	30	2	5	—	
Girvan.....	5,999	487	120	6	89	3	1	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	21	39	2	5	—	
Irvine.....	16,995	1,791	346	11	207	10	2	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	36	90	11	15	—	
Kilwinning.....	7,248	531	142	4	74	2	3	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	42	2	7	—	
Largs.....	8,585	1,213	100	—	200	4	2	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	29	109	6	12	3	
Maybole.....	4,624	392	77	2	69	7	1	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	26	2	9	—	
Newmilns.....	3,549	636	53	1	54	4	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	18	2	4	1	
Prestwick.....	12,885	1,036	207	2	181	4	1	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	27	83	7	12	—	
Saltocta.....	14,016	989	339	10	185	14	1	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	37	39	66	3	17	1
Stevenson.....	10,204	860	233	9	102	6	1	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	17	47	3	9	—
Stewarton.....	3,373	572	57	—	48	3	1	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	22	1	5	—	
Troon.....	9,751	2,327	134	5	133	6	1	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	23	58	3	11	—	
County-Landward	248,514	715,785	4754	196	3028	146	25	22,2835	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	9	76	11	—	—	72	129	23	497	510	1313	104	266	12	
Small Burghs									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE III.

Density of Population, Birth Rate, Infantile and Other Death Rates.

Area.	Death Rate per 1,000 from										Violence.													
	The Principal Zymotic Diseases.				Digestive Diseases.		Tuberculous Diseases.		Diseases of Nervous System.															
Persons to the Acre.	Birth Rate.	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 births including still-births).	Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 Births, including Still-Births).	Deaths under 1 Year of Age per 1,000 Births.	All Causes.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pneumonia.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Influenza.	Cancer.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	
County—	0.2	19.3	0.8	26	27	10.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.30	0.02	—	0.32	0.40	0.11	1.71	1.81	4.61	0.05
Landward.....																								
Small Burghs—																								
Ardsahan.....	10.8	19.4		36	32	11.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	0.10	—	0.42	0.65	0.10	2.81	1.35	3.96	0.42
Cummock.....	11.1	25.7		7	21	12.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18	—	—	0.37	1.64	—	1.46	0.91	5.48	0.37
Darvel.....	7.2	15.4		20	60	13.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	—	—	0.31	—	2.46	3.08	5.54	0.62
Galston.....	14.2	18.3		54	54	17.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	—	—	0.49	1.23	—	2.44	3.04	7.40	0.49
Girvan.....	12.3	20.0		48	25	14.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.33	—	—	0.67	0.82	—	2.67	1.50	0.50	0.33
Irvine.....	9.5	20.4		31	29	12.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.24	—	—	0.24	0.82	—	1.04	2.12	5.30	0.65
Kilwinning.....	13.6	19.6		27	14	10.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.24	—	—	0.28	0.14	—	1.79	0.83	5.80	0.28
Largs.....	7.1	11.6		25	40	23.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.70	—	—	0.35	0.68	—	2.56	1.38	12.70	0.70
Maybole.....	11.8	16.7		19	75	14.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.23	—	—	0.22	0.65	—	2.16	2.38	6.02	0.41
Newnills.....	5.6	14.9		19	75	12.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.87	—	—	0.22	0.65	—	2.16	2.38	6.02	0.41
Prestwick.....	12.0	16.7	2.9	9	19	14.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.56	—	—	0.56	1.11	—	1.13	1.00	6.07	0.60
Saltcoats.....	14.5	24.2		29	38	13.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	0.10	0.67	—	2.01	2.18	0.70	0.57
Stewarston.....	11.9	22.8		37	7	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	—	—	0.20	0.64	—	2.04	2.78	6.03	0.20
Stewarton.....	5.9	16.9		53	14.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	—	—	0.30	0.20	—	1.47	1.07	4.02	0.30
Troon.....	4.2	13.7		37	45	13.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	—	—	0.30	0.60	—	1.78	2.06	0.52	0.31
															0.31	—	—	—	0.41	—	1.18	2.30	5.05	0.31
Landward and Small Burghs	0.3	19.1	0.6	26	31	12.18	—	—	—	—	0.004	—	—	0.01	0.04	0.31	0.04	0.20	0.52	0.00	2.00	2.05	5.28	0.42

TABLE IV.

Infantile Mortality.

*Rate per
1,000
Births.*

(1) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS :—

Deaths.

Under 4 Weeks	...	...	...	...	...	109	22.9
4 Weeks and under 1 Year	...	...	...	...	...	37	7.8

(2) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSES OF DEATH :—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.5
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.5
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	18	3.8
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.2
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	27	5.7
Birth Injuries, Post-Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	32	6.7
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	...	...	...	...	...	46	9.7
Accidents in the Home	...	...	...	...	...	6	1.3
All Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	11	2.3

TABLE V.

Infectious Diseases—Year 1961.

Number of Cases coming to the Knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health and accepted by him as Suffering from Disease stated.

County—	Anthrax.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Dysentery.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Food Poisoning.	Jaundice, Acute Infective.	Malaria.	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal.	Pneumonia, Acute Primary.	Polionmyelitis, Acute.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis.		Whooping Cough.
																		Respiratory.	Non- Respiratory.	
Landward.....	—	4	—	17	—	—	1	4	3	—	2	123	—	—	1	—	17	38	6	13
Small Burghs—																				
Ardrossan	—	1	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—
Cumnock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	11
Darvel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Girvan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Irvine	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Kilwinning	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Largs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Maybole	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1
Newmilns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Prestwick	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	—
Salcoats	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—
Stevenston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Stewarton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Troon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—
Landward and Small Burghs	1	8	—	83	—	—	1	11	4	—	0	232	—	—	1	—	27	89	17	26

TABLE VI.

Principal Infectious Diseases Confirmed Monthly in the County and Small Burghs.

Diseases.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Cases.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	4	8	5	21	3	20	9	3	7	—	1	2	83
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	2	4	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	11
Scarlet Fever	6	4	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	3	5	1	27
Jaundice, Acute Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	4
Typhoid, Paratyphoid, and Continued Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	8
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	9	6	10	6	7	10	7	8	6	5	7	8	89
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	1	1	4	2	4	—	3	1	1	—	17
TOTAL	20	20	17	30	22	34	27	13	22	11	16	12	244

(a) Number of Cases formally Notified or regarded as Notified during the year.

Age Groups.

	<i>Under 1.</i>	<i>1 and under 5.</i>	<i>5 and under 15.</i>	<i>15 and under 25.</i>	<i>25 and under 35.</i>	<i>35 and under 45.</i>	<i>45 and under 55.</i>	<i>55 and under 65.</i>	<i>65 and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Males.....	1	3	3	5	9	14	10	11	6	62
Females...	—	1	2	7	9	—	2	2	4	27
TOTAL	1	4	5	12	18	14	12	13	10	89

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(b) Number of Cases confirmed to be Suffering from Active Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year
(excluding transfers in by another Authority).

Age Groups.

	<i>Under 1.</i>	<i>1 and under 5.</i>	<i>5 and under 15.</i>	<i>15 and under 25.</i>	<i>25 and under 35.</i>	<i>35 and under 45.</i>	<i>45 and under 55.</i>	<i>55 and under 65.</i>	<i>65 and upwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Male.....	1	3	3	5	9	14	10	11	6	62
Female....	—	1	2	7	9	—	2	2	4	27
TOTAL	1	4	5	12	18	14	12	13	10	89

(c) Number of New Cases in Table (b) admitted to Hospital for Tuberculosis Treatment for the first time during the year.

	<i>Under 15 Years.</i>	<i>15 to under 45.</i>	<i>45 and over.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Male.....	—	24	22	46
Female	1	12	8	21
TOTAL.....	1	36	30	67

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS).

(d) Number of Patients Admitted to, Discharged from or Dying in Tuberculosis Hospitals, Sanatoria or Wards in other Hospitals reserved for the Treatment of the Tuberculous.

	In Hospital on 1st January.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in Hospital.	In Hospital on 31st December.
Under 15 years	Male..... Female.....	— 1	— 1	— —	— 1
15-45 years	Male..... Female.....	33 17	36 33	— 1	13 4
45 years and over	Male..... Female.....	36 11	35 9	2 1	10 4
TOTAL.....	52	98	114	4	32

(e) Number of Patients Dying from Respiratory Tuberculosis in Hospital Accommodation other than that Reserved for Tuberculous Patients.

Nil.

WAITING LIST.

(f) Number on Waiting List for Admission to Hospital at 31st December (Respiratory Tuberculosis).

Nil.

PART II.—NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

(g) Number of Cases formally Notified or regarded as Notified as Suffering from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year.

	Under 1.	Age Groups.							Total.
		1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Males.....	—	—	2	1	2	1	2	—	8
Females...	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	9
TOTAL.....	—	1	2	1	4	3	2	—	17

(h) Number of Cases Notified, or Intimated, Confirmed to be Suffering from Active Non-Respiratory Tuberculous during the year (excluding Transfers in by another Authority).

Form.	Sex.	Age Groups.									
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
1. Abdominal.	{ Males...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	{ Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Meningeal.	{ Males...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	{ Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	{ Males...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bones and Joints.	{ Males...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	{ Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5. Superficial Glands.	{ Males...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	{ Females	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	6
6. Genito Ur'ry Organs	{ Males...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
	{ Females	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7. Other Organs.	{ Males...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	{ Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL...	—	1	2	1	4	3	2	—	4	17

PART III.—ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

(i) Return of Number of Persons who Died from Tuberculosis in the Area during the year ended 31st December, 1961, with the period elapsing between Notification or Intimation and Death.

(Persons dying in Sanatoria, etc., are included in the figures for the area in which they had their home residence.)

		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of Persons who Died from Tuberculosis—					
Of whom—					
Not notified or notified only at or after Death	...	...	...	...	...
Notified less than 1 month before Death ...	...	...	...	...	...
Notified from 1 to 3 Months before Death...	...	2	1	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 Months before Death...	...	1	—	—	—
Notified from 6 to 12 Months before Death...	...	—	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 2 Years before Death ...	...	—	—	—	—
Notified over 2 Years ...	...	4	2	—	—
Total	...	8	3	—	—

PART IV.—THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

(i) Return of Number of Persons Resident in the Area at 31st December, 1961, who were known to be Suffering from Tuberculosis.

(Only Cases in which a Diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed have been included. Persons in Sanatoria, etc., are included in the figures for the Area in which they have their Home Residence.)

		Age Groups.										Total.
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards		
1. Respiratory.....	Males...	—	6	34	81	170	144	104	98	48	685	
	Females	—	8	39	133	277	159	56	16	8	696	
2. Non-Respiratory....	Males...	—	1	12	16	11	12	7	1	4	64	
	Females	—	1	7	9	16	6	2	7	6	54	

TABLE IX.

OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.

<i>Place and Premises.</i>	<i>Day.</i>	<i>Hour.</i>
SCHOOL CLINICS—		
Ayr—King Street.....	Daily—Monday to Friday.	9 a.m.
Girvan—Wesley Place.....	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Hurlford—Academy Street.	First Monday.	2 p.m.
Irvine—Bank Street.....	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Kilmarnock—Green Street.	Every Wednesday.	10 a.m.
Maybole—Carrick Home....	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Saltcoats—Campbell Ave...	Every Friday.	2 p.m.
Dalry—High School.....	Third Monday.	2 p.m.
Kilbirnie—Nurses' Home...	First Monday.	2 p.m.
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—		
Annbank—4 Mauchline Rd.	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Ardrossan—Central Avenue	Every Wednesday.	2 p.m.
Auchinleck—97 Back Rogerton Crescent	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Beith—Strand.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Catrine—Well Road.....	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Coylton—Community Centre.....	First Wednesday.	2 p.m.
Crosshouse—Old School Building.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Cumnock—Millbank.....	First and Third Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Dailly—The Institute.....	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Dalmellington— Hopes Avenue	Second and Fourth Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Bellsbank School.....	First and Third Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Dalry—James Street.....	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Darvel—Lesser Town Hall	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Dreghorn—Local Welfare Office.....	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Drongan—57 Hannahston Avenue	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Dundonald Camp—Medical Centre	First Thursday.	10.30 a.m.
Dundonald—Montgomerie Hall.....	Third Monday.	2 p.m.
Fairlie Nurse's Home.....	First Thursday.	2 p.m.
Galston—Henrietta Street.	First and Third Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Girvan—Wesley Place.....	First and Third Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Hurlford—Academy Street.	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Irvine— Bank Street.....	Every Thursday.	2 p.m.
Waterside Street	Second and Fourth Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Kilbirnie—Nurses' Home...	Every Wednesday.	2 p.m.
Kilmaurs—J.S. School.....	First and Third Fridays.	2 p.m.
Kilwinning Ladyford Av..	Every Thursday.	2 p.m.

TABLE IX.—*Continued.*OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.—*Continued.*

<i>Place and Premises.</i>	<i>Day.</i>	<i>Hour.</i>
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—		
Largs—Moorburn Road....	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Lugar—Logan Church Hall	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Mauchline—Sorn Road.....	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
Maybole—Carrick Home...	Second and Fourth Tuesdays.	2 p.m.
Monkton—Carvick-Webster Hall.....	First Monday.	2 p.m.
Muirkirk—Glasgow Road...	First and Third Mondays.	2 p.m.
Netherthird—22 Black- faulds Road.....	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
New Cumnock—The Glebe	First and Third Thursdays.	2 p.m.
Newmilns—Clinic, Ayr Rd.	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Patna—27 Dalvennan Ave.	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Prestwick—Boyd Street...	Every Tuesday.	2 p.m.
Saltcoats—Campbell Ave...	Every Tuesday.	2 p.m.
Springside—Welfare Inst...	First Wednesday.	2 p.m.
Stevenston—The Cross.....	Every Monday.	2 p.m.
Stewarton—Avenue Square	Second and Fourth Mondays.	2 p.m.
Tarbolton—36 Montgomery Street.....	Second and Fourth Wednesdays.	2 p.m.
Troon—41 Barassie Street	Every Thursday.	2 p.m.
West Kilbride—Masonic Hall.....	Second and Fourth Fridays.	2 p.m.
ANTE-NATAL CLINICS—		
Annbank—4 Mauchline Rd.	Every Thursday.	10.30 a.m.
Cumnock—Millbank.....	Every Tuesday.	2 p.m.
Irvine—Bank Street.....	Every Monday.	2 p.m.
Kilbirnie—Nurses' Home..	Every Friday.	10.30 a.m.
Largs—Moorburn Road....	Every Wednesday.	2 p.m.
Maybole—Carrick Home...	Every Tuesday.	10.30 a.m.
Prestwick—Boyd Street....	Every Friday.	10 a.m.
Saltcoats—Campbell Ave...	Every Wednesday.	10.30 a.m.
Troon—41 Barassie Street	Every Monday.	10.30 a.m.
Patna—Dalvennan Avenue	Every Thursday.	2 p.m.
ORTHODONTIC CLINICS—		
Prestwick—Boyd Street....	Every Friday.	9 a.m.- 4 p.m.
Ardrossan—Central Avenue	Every Tuesday.	10 a.m.- 12.30 p.m.
Kilmarnock—Grammar School.....	Every Thursday.	10 a.m.- 12.30 p.m.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

1960—1961.

Year ended 31st July, 1961.

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I.—STAFF.

Reference is made to List of Staff shown on page 4.

II.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Population of the Area (at 31st December, 1960, as estimated by the Registrar-General)	346,500
Number of Schools— (1960-61)	
(a) Primary Schools under Education Authority ...	101
(b) Secondary Schools under Education Authority ...	55
(c) (i) Special Schools	13
(ii) Special Classes in Ordinary Schools	2
(iii) Nursery Schools	5
(iv) Nursery Classes in other Schools	—
(d) In receipt of Grant from Education Authority under Medical Inspection	1
Average Number of Children on the Registers ...	59,368
Average Number of Children in Attendance... ..	55,295

III.—SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS.

The Medical Officers on their visits to school inspect the sanitation and any matters requiring attention are brought to the notice of the appropriate Official. In general the cleanliness of the schools was found to be satisfactory.

IV.—ORGANISATION AND TREATMENT.

School Nurses attend at the medical inspection and subsequently are supplied with a list of the cases to be followed up at home. They keep a register compiled from these lists and report where treatment is given and the condition remedied. The School Nurses also visit the schools between the School Medical Officers' inspections. The number of children visited at home during the year was 4,945 and the total number of visits paid was 5,120.

(a) System of School Medical Inspection and Arrangements for Following up.

The pupils examined at routine inspections were :—

- (1) All entrants and children not previously subjected in school to detailed routine inspections.
- (2) Children born in 1951.
- (3) Children born in 1947.
- (4) Children born in 1944.
- (5) Children born in 1953 (visual acuity and hearing only).

Before every routine visit to a school the Head Teacher is asked to produce for special medical examination any pupil who appears to suffer from any physical or mental disability and who has not received or is not receiving appropriate attention.

All children found defective at previous inspections were also re-examined.

Routine and special medical examinations of pupils attending schools in Ayr and Kilmarnock are carried out by the medical staff of the Burghs concerned, who also attend the respective minor ailment clinics and forward to the Chief School Medical Officer particulars regarding any children requiring special medical or educational treatment.

(b) Supervision of Infectious Disease, including School Closures.

As the medical inspection of school children is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health for each area, all notifiable cases of infectious disease are known. Where it seems to the Head Teacher that there is any undue incidence of non-notifiable disease he brings the matter to the notice of the School Medical Officer. No schools were closed as a result of infectious disease during the session.

(c) Co-ordination with Public Health Service.

In the County Area each Assistant Medical Officer is in charge of the School Health and Child Welfare work in a district, so that the same Medical Officer sees the child from birth to school-leaving age. The same arrangement exists in the Burghs of Ayr and Kilmarnock.

(d) Presence of Parents at Inspections.

The presence of parents is encouraged at school medical inspections. Many defects are pointed out to them, of which they were previously unaware, and thus the services of the family doctor are solicited earlier than otherwise would have been the case, with more satisfactory results in the way of prevention and cure. The number of parents who attended the routine inspections during the year was 4,194.

V.—THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) Routine.

The number of children examined was 17,579, of whom 4,267 or 24.27 per cent. suffered from some defect. Of these 2,791 or 15.88 per cent. of the children examined suffered from minor defects or ailments, from which recovery was expected in a few weeks, and 1,287 or 7.32 per cent. suffered from defects less remediable, but from which complete recovery or restoration of function was ultimately anticipated. The number suffering from defects where improvement only could be expected was 189 or 1.07 per cent. of those examined.

The following is a summary showing the various defects and the percentage found defective at Routine Inspections.

(1) Clothing.

Eleven children were found to have unsatisfactory clothing, 0.06 per cent. of the children examined.

(2) Footgear.

Seven children were found to have unsatisfactory footgear, 0.04 per cent. of the children examined.

(3) Cleanliness.

(a) *Head*.—The number of children found to have dirty or verminous heads was 173 or 0.98 per cent. of those examined.

(b) *Body*.—The number of children found to have dirty or verminous bodies was 24 or 0.14 per cent.

(4) Skin.

(a) *Head*.—The following were found to be suffering from skin diseases of the head :—

Ringworm...	...	...	1 child or 0.006 per cent.
Impetigo ...	...	...	5 children or 0.03 per cent.
Other Diseases ...	...	...	73 children or 0.42 per cent.

(b) *Body*.—The following skin conditions affecting the body were found :—

Ringworm...	...	...	3 children or 0.02 per cent.
Impetigo ...	...	...	6 children or 0.03 per cent.
Scabies ...	...	...	13 children or 0.07 per cent.
Other Diseases ...	...	...	278 children or 1.58 per cent.

(5) Nutritional State.

Twenty-seven children were found to be suffering from slightly defective nutrition and two from bad nutrition, being respectively 0.15 and 0.01 per cent. of the children examined.

(6) Mouth and Teeth.

Sixty-four children were suffering from unhealthy conditions of the mouth and teeth, 0.36 per cent. of the children examined.

(7) Nasopharynx.

(a) *Nose*.—Apart from cases requiring further observation 83 children or 0.47 per cent. of those examined showed obstruction, probably due to adenoids requiring operation.

(b) *Throat*.—Apart from cases requiring further observation, 210 children or 1.19 per cent. of those examined were found to have tonsils which required operative treatment.

(c) *Glands*.—Enlarged Glands requiring further observation were found in 181 or 1.03 per cent. of the children examined, while 4 children or 0.02 per cent. had Glands requiring operation.

(8) Eyes.

Infective conditions of the lids or conjunctiva were found in 163 children or 0.93 per cent. of those examined.

Corneal Opacities were found in 2 or 0.01 per cent. of the Children.

Squint affected 177 children or 1.01 per cent.

Visual Acuity.—Vision was examined in entrants for the first time. Of those in the four routine age groups 831 or 4·73 per cent. had defective vision requiring refraction. In addition 4,503 children in the seven-year-old group were examined in addition to entrants. Of these 391 were found to require refraction.

(9) Ears.

Otorrhoea or discharge from the ears affected 126 children or 0·71 per cent.

Defective hearing was present in 56 children or 0·32 per cent. Thirty-one were classified in Grade I. Deafness—that is children who can be educated in the ordinary school without special provision, and 15 in Grade II. (a) Deafness—that is children who can make satisfactory progress in ordinary schools if given some help, *e.g.*, favourable position in class, individual hearing aid or tuition in lip-reading.

Ten children were classified in Grade II. (b) Deafness—that is children who can make satisfactory progress only in a Special School. One child was found to be totally deaf.

(10) Speech.

Of the children examined 83 or 0·47 per cent. suffered from defective articulation and 19 or 0·11 per cent. from stammering.

(11) Mental and Nervous Conditions.

Nine children or 0·05 per cent. were found to be educable mental defectives and one child or 0·006 per cent. was found to be ineducable.

Other mental or nervous conditions affected 67 or 0·38 per cent. of the children examined.

(12) Circulatory System.

Fifty-two children were found to be suffering from organic heart disease, comprising 0·29 per cent. of the children examined. Of these 41 were Congenital and 11 Acquired.

(13) Lungs.

The number of children suffering from chronic bronchitis was 13 or 0·07 per cent. of those examined.

There were referred to the Area Chest Physician as suspected cases of Tuberculosis four children or 0.02 per cent.

Other diseases of the Lungs affected 132 children or 0.75 per cent.

(14) Deformities.

Deformities dating from birth affected 48 children or 0.27 per cent.

Deformities due to Poliomyelitis affected 14 children or 0.08 per cent.

Deformities probably due to Rickets affected 11 children or 0.06 per cent.

Deformities due to other causes, for instance flat feet, affected 109 children or 0.62 per cent.

(15) Infectious Disease.

There were discovered 3 cases of Infectious Disease, 0.02 per cent. of the children examined.

(16) Other Diseases or Defects.

709 Children or 4.03 per cent. of those examined were affected.

(b) Special Examinations.

Of the 793 special cases examined, 218 were found defective and were notified to parents as requiring treatment. The following is a list of the defects found :—

(1) Unsatisfactory Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Unsatisfactory Footgear	...	...	...	...	...	2
(3) Cleanliness—						
<i>Head</i> —Dirty, Nits or Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	26
<i>Body</i> —Dirty, Nits or Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	2
(4) Skin—						
<i>Head</i> —Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Body</i> —Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	11

(5) Nutritional State—							
Slightly Defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bad	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(6) Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy							
	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(7) Nose—							
Obstruction requiring observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Obstruction (probably Adenoids) requiring operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Other Conditions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Throat—							
Tonsils requiring observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Tonsils requiring operative treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Glands—							
Requiring observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Requiring operative treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(8) Eyes—							
External Diseases—							
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Squint	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Visual Acuity—							
Defective Vision (for Refraction)	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
(9) Ears—							
Otorrhoea...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Defective Hearing—							
Grade I. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Grade IIa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Grade IIb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Grade III.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(10) Speech—							
Defective Articulation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Stammering	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(11) Mental and Nervous Conditions—							
Backward	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dull (Intrinsically)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Mental Defective (Educable)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Mental Defective (Ineducable)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Highly Nervous	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Difficult Behaviour	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

(12) Circulatory System—**(a) Organic Heart Disease—**

Congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acquired...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(b) Functional Conditions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
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(13) Lungs—

Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Suspected Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

(14) Deformities—

Congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Acquired (Poliomyelitis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acquired (probable Rickets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

(15) Infectious Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
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(16) Other Diseases or Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
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VI.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT.**(a) Minor Ailments.**

There are School Clinics at Saltcoats, Kilbirnie, Dalry, Irvine, Maybole, Girvan, Galston, Hurlford, Ayr and Kilmarnock attended by the whole-time Medical Officers. The School Nurses at these Centres assist.

The number of children examined by the medical staff at the Clinics was 1,176. Recurrent visits brought the total attendances to 1,780. The following is a list of the defects found :—

(1) Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Minor Injuries, etc.	...	195
(2) Diseases of the Ear, largely cases of Otorrhoea	...	34
(3) Diseases of the Eye, principally Conjunctivitis and Blepharitis		101
(4) Diseases of the Skin. (This figure comprises 2 cases Ringworm of Scalp—other treatment, 2 cases of Ringworm of Body, 115 cases of Impetigo, 55 cases of Scabies and 171 cases involving other diseases of the Skin)		345
(5) Other Diseases (including cases of non-attendance brought to Clinics on recommendation of Attendance Officers)		496

(b) Defective Vision.

During the session the examination of children with defective vision was continued under arrangements made with the Regional Hospital Board. Regular Clinic sessions were held at Ayr, Kilmarnock, Saltcoats, Irvine, Hurlford, Kilbirnie and Cumnock; occasional sessions at Largs, Girvan, Dalmeny and Netherthird. They were attended by members of the staff of the Regional Hospital Board working under Dr. W. O. G. Taylor, the Board's Consultant Ophthalmologist for the area.

Opticians attended at certain Clinic sessions to measure and fit those children for whom spectacles had been prescribed by the Ophthalmic Specialist. The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for this arrangement.

Spectacles were prescribed where necessary. The following is a summary of the cases seen for the period :—

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	285
Number of Children Examined	...	...	...	...	3,774
Number of Children Prescribed Spectacles	...	...	...	...	1,950

(c) Specialist Treatment.

I am indebted to the Matron of Seafield Sick Children's Hospital, Ayr, for the following figures of children seen and treated at that Hospital during the year under review :—

Surgical Department—

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	53
Number of Children Examined	...	...	...	894
Number of Theatres held	...	...	...	148
Number of Children Operated on (emergency)	...	...	...	114

Ophthalmic Department—

Number of Theatres held	...	...	...	11
Number of Children Operated on	...	...	...	71

Medical Department—

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	126
Number of Children Examined	...	...	...	3,395
Number of Admissions	...	...	...	491

Ear, Nose and Throat Department—

Number of Theatres held	...	...	...	280
Number of Children Operated on	...	...	...	2,535
Number of Cases Examined at Clinics	...	...	...	4,621

Orthopaedic Department—

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	92
Number of Children Examined	...	...	...	...	5,737
Number of Children recommended for Remedial Exercises—					
Out-Patient	...	...	...	...	521
In-Patient...	...	...	...	...	81
Number of Children Operated on	...	...	...	...	307
Number of Children put in Plaster of Paris	...	...	...	...	289

Plastic Department—

Number of Patients Admitted	...	...	...	...	122
Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	...	17
Number of Theatres held	...	...	...	...	26

(It is necessary for some patients to be several times in Theatre.)

(d) Audiometric Testing.

In order to lower the age at which children have a routine hearing test, two age groups have been tested in the past eighteen months. In all 11,877 children of all ages were tested in schools in the year ending 31st July, 1961.

(a) Children born in 1953	...	...	...	...	5,125
Children born in 1954	...	...	...	...	5,042
(b) Children born in 1952 (absent at previous test)					339
(c) Children of any other age thought to have a hearing defect	...	...	...	...	486
(d) Re-tests—Children showing defect at previous test	...	...	...	...	885
					11,877

Of the 10,167 children tested in Group (a) above, 9,540 had normal hearing and 627 had a defect in either one or both ears. These defective children were classified as follows:—

Grade I.—491 ; Grade IIA.—128 ; Grade IIB.—8.

Figures and classification of groups (b), (c) and (d) will be found in the accompanying table.

All totally deaf (Grade III.) children of school age in Ayrshire are receiving special education in schools for the deaf, viz.:—

Mary Hare Grammar School	1
Donaldson's School for the Deaf, Edinburgh ...	1
Glasgow School for the Deaf	32
St. Vincent's School, Glasgow	6
	40

There are 47 severely deaf (Grade IIb.) children attending schools in Ayrshire. Of these 11 are able, with the help of a hearing-aid and a suitable position in class, to make progress in the ordinary school. Thirty-seven attend West Park School for the Hard of Hearing. The parent of one boy prefers to have the child attend the local school.

One pre-school boy attends a preparatory class twice weekly

In the past year 18 children have been fitted with hearing-aids at the Hearing-Aid Clinic at Ayr. The position with regard to hearing-aids is as follows:—

(a) No. of children wearing Hearing Aids at 1st August, 1960	76
(b) No. of children supplied with Hearing Aids during school session (1960-61)	18
(c) No. of pre-school children wearing Hearing Aids ...	3
(d) No. of children at (a) who left school during session (1960-61)	5
(e) No. of children wearing Hearing Aids at 31st July, 1961	89

Of the 196 children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics from schools, 161 attended and subsequently received treatment and operation when necessary from the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

In addition to her work in Ayrshire, the Audiometrician also tests children attending schools in the County of Wigtown and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

RESULTS OF GRAMOPHONE AND PURETONE AUDIOMETRIC TESTS IN ALL SCHOOLS IN AYRSHIRE.

Year Ending 31st July, 1961.

Group.	No. of Children Listed.	No. of Children Tested.	No. of Children Normal.	No. of Children Defective.	Grade.				No. of Children referred to E.N.T. Clinic.	No. of Children referred to Hearing Aid Clinic.	Retests.			
					I (Education in Ordinary School.)	IIa. (Education in Ordinary School with Hearing-Aid.)	IIb. (Education in Special School.)	III. (Education in Residential Special School.)			No. of Children now Normal.	Sh. Imp.	No. Imp.	Deterioration.
Children Born in 1953 ...	5,495	5,125	4,831 94.26%	294 5.74%	230 4.49%	59 1.15%	5 0.10%	—	44 0.86%	—	—	—	—	
Children Born in 1954 ...	5,455	5,042	4,709 93.40%	333 6.60%	261 5.17%	69 1.37%	3 0.06%	—	57 1.13%	—	—	—	—	
Children Born in 1952 (Absent at previous test)	388	339	325	14	10	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Children of any other age thought to have a Hearing Defect ...	519	486	311	175	107	61	7	—	36	—	—	—	—	
Retests. Children showing defect at previous test	1,184	885	300	585	347	214	22	2	55	—	300	83	440	62

RESULTS OF PURETONE AUDIOMETRIC TESTS AT EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINICS, SEAFIELD HOSPITAL, AYR, AND AYRSHIRE CENTRAL HOSPITAL, IRVINE.

Children attending E.N.T. Clinic (New Cases) ...	—	343	121	222	104	118	—	—	119	2	—	—	—
Retests ...	—	233	76	157	57	84	11	5	42	4	76	40	87
													24

(e) Psychiatric Service.

Dr. McClelland reports as follows :—

During the period from 1st August, 1960, until 31st July, 1961, 153 children were referred for psychiatric opinion. The age and sex distribution of these was as follows :—

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 5 years	3	5	8
5 - 10 years	55	14	69
11 - 15 years	47	22	69
Over 15 years	5	2	7
	110	43	153

The sources of referral were as follows :—

Educational Psychologist	50
Psychiatrist	4
General Practitioners	16
Paediatrician	18
Juvenile Court	40
School Health Service	17
Speech Therapist	1
Children's Officer	3
Ophthalmologist	2
Probation Officer	2
	153

Nine of these referrals failed to appear, so that a total of 144 children were seen at the following Centres :—

Child Guidance Clinic, Ayr	13
Child Guidance Clinic, Kilmarnock	31
Bank Street, Irvine	14
Waterside Street, Irvine	3
Donaldson Avenue, Saltcoats	6
Kirkland Park, Darvel	28
Seafield Hospital, Ayr	37
County Buildings, Ayr	5
Home Visits	6
Red Heugh Hostel	1
	144

The distribution of the children seen according to the diagnostic classification recommended for general use is as follows :—

I.—Organic Disorders	...	...	...	...	19
II.—Personality Disorders	...	...	...	...	31
III.—Reactive Disorders	...	...	...	...	35
IV.—Psychoneuroses	...	...	...	...	25
V.—Psychoses	...	...	...	...	7
VI.—Subnormality	...	...	...	...	18
VII.—Other	...	...	...	...	9

Category V. (Psychoses) requires an explanatory note. Only two cases belonged to the group of autistic children often designated "schizophrenia in childhood." The others showed auditory hallucinosis (two cases), persecutory delusions (one case) and endogenous depression (two cases).

Category VII. consisted entirely of children in whom nothing which could reasonably be considered a psychiatric disorder was found.

VII.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Report by the Chief Dental Officer.

The annual return is set out for the first time in the new form laid down by the Department of Health. This is a combined return and includes school inspections and treatments during the period 1st August, 1960—31st July, 1961, along with the Maternity and Child Welfare Report for the period 1st January—31st December, 1961.

During the school year the Dentists devoted 363 half-days to routine dental inspections and 2,311 half-days to the treatment of those children whose parents accepted the offer of treatment. 12,996 attendances were made for treatment.

It is gratifying to note that in spite of the staff shortage, five vacancies existing as in the previous year, the number of fillings in both deciduous and permanent teeth has increased. I feel that this trend could be continued by the provision of air rotors which allow faster cavity preparation.

An increase which is not so welcome is that of the number of dentures supplied to school children. 134 were fitted during the year and on consulting previous returns I find that in the year 1947-48 only 21 dentures were found to be necessary. These figures give an indication of the worsening state of children's teeth, due in part to the shortage of Dentists, but the lack of oral hygiene combined with an excessive consumption of sweets, biscuits and cakes usually between meals, must not be forgotten. The remedy to a large extent lies with the parents.

The new Clinic in Prestwick came into service at Easter, 1961. The Dental Department, which is fully equipped, contains all modern aids to diagnosis and treatment. It is available every day, unlike King Street Clinic which it supercedes, thus allowing additional sessions to be worked, so reducing the waiting list for treatment.

The Orthodontic Consultant from Glasgow Dental Hospital, Dr. Campbell, continues his monthly visits which are much appreciated. His advice on the treatment of the more difficult Orthodontic cases is very welcome. This is shown by the increasing number of cases sent in for his opinion.

During the session a short Dental Health Education programme was carried out in selected schools. Two films, "Let's Keep Our Teeth" and "No Toothache for Eskimos," each directed at a different age group, were shown. These were followed by talks, posters in school and leaflets distributed to pupils. The response was good but unfortunately staff was not available for an adequate follow-up campaign.

The problems arising from the shortage of staff are still with us. The interval between treatments tends to increase as does the amount of treatment required by each child. The recruitment of additional staff is of paramount importance.

Acknowledgement must once again be made to the co-operation of Head Teachers and Teaching Staff with the Dental Staff during inspections and treatment carried out in school.

VIII.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES, INCLUDING OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

(1) St. Leonard's Home School, Ayr.

Day pupils were conveyed daily by motor transport from and to their own homes. The number so dealt with was 90; of these 82 are mentally handicapped children and 8 are physically handicapped children.

St. Leonard's Home has 10 physically handicapped children resident, and these are taught in the Physically Handicapped Classes.

There were thus on the school roll 18 physically handicapped and 82 mentally handicapped children.

There are 5 classrooms, viz., 4 for mentally handicapped and one for physically handicapped children.

(2) Park School, Kilmarnock.

There are on the roll of this school 84 mentally handicapped children and 16 physically handicapped children.

There are six classrooms, viz., five for mentally handicapped and one for physically handicapped children.

(3) James Reid School, Saltcoats.

This school which comprises three classrooms has 39 mentally handicapped children on the roll.

(4) Courthill School, Dalry.

This school which comprises two classrooms has 36 mentally handicapped children on the roll.

(5) Garrallan School, Cumnock.

This school, comprising two classrooms, has accommodation for 40 handicapped children. There are 26 children on the roll.

(6) Wallaceton Works School, by Maybole.

This school has accommodation for 40 mentally handicapped children. There are 24 children on the school roll.

(7) Pennyvenie School, Dalmellington.

This school, which comprises two classrooms, has 5 mentally handicapped children on the roll.

(8) Special Class, Eglinton District School, Kilwinning.

Ten mentally handicapped children attend this special class.

(9) Special Class, Loudoun Montgomery School, Irvine.

Seventeen mentally handicapped children attend this special class.

(10) Riccarton School (Occupational Centre), Kilmarnock.

This Centre accommodates children who are mentally handicapped to such a degree that they cannot benefit from education in a Special School but are trainable. The number at present on the roll is 39.

(11) Occupational Centre, Ayr.

This Centre is accommodated in the Y.M.C.A., Prestwick Road, Ayr, and provides training for severely mentally handicapped children from the Ayr district. Nineteen children are on the roll.

(12) Craigbank Occupational Centre, Saltcoats.

This Training Centre accommodates severely mentally handicapped children from the Ardrossan, Saltcoats, Kilwinning area. Sixteen children are on the roll.

(13) West Park School for the Hard of Hearing, Kilmaurs.

There are 37 children suffering from Grade IIB. Deafness on the roll of this school. In view of the distance from their homes five children are boarded at St. Leonard's Home School, Ayr, and they are taken to school daily with the others by special conveyance.

(14) Nursery Class for Children with Defective Hearing, Charlotte Street, Ayr.

This class is under the guidance of a qualified teacher from Ayr. It was formed to meet the needs of children between the ages of 2 and 5 years who would eventually require education either in a residential school for totally deaf children or in West Park School Kilmaurs. One child attends twice weekly for periods of 1½ hours each day.

(15) Other Institutions.

At 31st July, 1961, there were in Institutions :—

Mary Hare Grammar School for the Deaf ...	...	1
Donaldson's School for the Deaf, Edinburgh ...	...	1
Glasgow School for the Deaf ...	...	31
St. Vincent's School for the Blind and Deaf, Glasgow	...	6
Royal Blind School, Edinburgh ...	...	16
Sandyford School for Partially Sighted, Paisley ...	...	1
Condovalhall School, Shrewsbury (for Blind Children with other Disabilities) ...	...	1
Westerlea School for Spastics, Edinburgh ...	...	1
Scotsraig School for Spastics, Paisley ...	...	5

Coltness House School, Wishaw	...	...	...	3
Trefoil School for Physically Handicapped Children				2
East Park Home for Infirm Children, Largs	...			5
Stanmore House, Lanark	...	...	...	1
Naemoor School, Perthshire	...	...	...	1
Lovedale Boys' Home, Dumfries	...	...	...	1
Waverley Park Certified Institution, Kirkintilloch	...			2
Dunlop House	...	...	...	10
St. Joseph's Certified Institution, Rosewell, Midlothian				4
Birkwood Institution	...	...	...	4
Lennox Castle Certified Institution, Lennoxtown	...			1
St. Charles Institution, Carstairs	...	...	...	1
Royal Scottish Certified Institution, Larbert	...			7
Camphill Rudolph Steiner School, Aberdeenshire	...			2
Strathmore Institution	...	...	...	2
Ailsa Hospital	...	...	...	1
Ravenspark Hospital	...	...	...	1

Children requiring convalescent treatment were sent to the Biggart Home, Prestwick, and the number admitted there during the school session, on the recommendation of the School Medical Officers, was 16.

IX.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE OF CHILDREN.

(a) Accommodation.

During the session Physical Education Departments have been provided in two new schools, Saltecoats Junior Secondary and St. Conval's R.C. Junior Secondary School, Cumnock. These include gymnasia equipped on modern lines together with the necessary changing rooms and spray baths. Playing fields adjoin the school.

Four new Primary Schools have also been opened—John Galt, Kirkstyle, Dalmilling and Cairnhill. Climbing equipment has been installed in each of these schools in accordance with the latest syllabus of Physical Education. Where accommodation in existing schools is suitable, this equipment is also being installed.

(b) Staffing.

The acute shortage of women specialist teachers continues and it has been found necessary to have some girls' classes taught by men.

(c) Swimming.

- (1) All physically fit pupils attending schools in Kilmarnock from the Primary VI. stage upwards have weekly instruction in swimming at Kilmarnock Corporation Baths, where first-class facilities are available. The average number of pupils attending each week is 1,550.
- (2) Pupils from schools in Cumnock, Prestwick, Troon and Saltcoats continue to use the local outdoor pools for swimming lessons during the summer term.
- (3) The intensive course of swimming lessons held during the first two weeks of the summer vacation for pupils attending schools outwith Kilmarnock has again proved worth while.

(d) Camp Schools.

In the past session eight groups of approximately 240 pupils have spent a fortnight in one of the Camp Schools. Here emphasis is laid on outdoor life.

(e) Personal Hygiene.

Throughout the schools every effort is being made to train the pupils in healthy habits.

Other Activities.

In some schools where it has been found possible to make suitable adjustments to time-tables and where staff is available, experiments are being carried out in outdoor pursuits. The pupils take part in such activities as canoeing, map-reading, hill-walking, cycling, etc. By this means it is hoped that they will develop a hobby which will take them out of doors during their leisure time.

X.—OTHER ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Milk and Meals Supplied to School Children.

The number of children who took advantage of the Milk-in-Schools Scheme was 46,761.

Meals were supplied to 17,625 children. Of this number 122 were partial remission cases and 5,005 were on a reduced charge for pupils of the same household. 2,471 children were supplied with free meals.

XI.—THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The following tables show the number examined and the physical condition of the children under the respective headings :—

TABLE I.**(a) Total Number of Children Examined at—**

Primary and Junior Secondary Schools—	<i>Systematic Examinations.</i>
Entrants	5,933
Children Born in 1953 (Visual Acuity only) ...	4,503
Children Born in 1951	4,818
Children Born in 1947	5,973
Senior Secondary Schools—	
Children Born in 1944	855
TOTAL	22,082

(b) Other Examinations—

Special Cases	793
Re-Examination—Number Examined ...	1,166
Treatment Completed	869
Receiving Treatment	119
On Waiting List for Treatment	71
Condition Unchanged—Under Observation	107
TOTAL	1,959

(c) The Number of Individual Children Inspected at Systematic Examinations who were Notified to Parents as requiring Treatment :—

Entrants	683
Children Born in 1953 (Visual Acuity only) ...	391
Children Born in 1951	503
Children Born in 1947	584
Children Born in 1944	69
TOTAL	2,230

(d) Average Heights and Weights :—

<i>Group Examined.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>No. Exam.</i>	<i>Average Age Months.</i>	<i>Average Height Inches.</i>	<i>Average Weight Pounds.</i>
Entrants	Male	2,986	64·3	43·6	44·0
	Female	2,947	64·6	43·0	42·6
Children Born in 1951	Male	2,472	114·9	52·8	66·6
	Female	2,346	114·7	52·3	65·7
Children Born in 1947	Male	3,047	164·1	61·1	102·8
	Female	2,926	163·9	61·2	105·8
Children Born in 1944	Male	426	198·0	67·7	137·5
	Female	429	198·3	63·7	127·5

TABLE II.—Continued.

School Medical Service—Systematic Examinations—Continued.

95

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		1951		1947		1944		All Ages.		Total at all Ages.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
4. Skin—											
Head—											
Ringworm	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Percentage	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.006
Impetigo...	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	5
Percentage	—	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.03	—	—	—	0.03	0.02	0.03
Other Diseases	11	4	11	3	14	22	6	2	42	31	73
Percentage	0.37	0.14	0.44	0.13	0.46	0.75	1.41	0.47	0.47	0.36	0.42
Body—											
Ringworm	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Percentage	—	0.07	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.02	0.02
Impetigo...	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	4	6
Percentage	—	0.07	0.08	0.04	—	0.03	—	—	0.02	0.05	0.03
Scabies ...	3	5	—	4	—	1	—	—	3	10	13
Percentage	0.10	0.17	—	0.17	—	0.03	—	—	0.03	0.12	0.07
Other Diseases	64	45	31	28	43	43	13	11	151	127	278
Percentage	2.14	1.53	1.25	1.19	1.41	1.47	3.07	2.56	1.69	1.47	1.58
5. Nutritional State—											
Slightly Defective...	3	4	7	4	2	3	2	2	14	13	27
Percentage	0.10	0.14	0.28	0.17	0.07	0.10	0.47	0.47	0.16	0.15	0.15
Bad ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Percentage	—	—	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	0.01

TABLE II.—Continued.

School Medical Service—Systematic Examinations—Continued.

<i>Nature of Defect.</i>	<i>Entrants.</i>		1951		1947		1944		<i>All Ages.</i>		<i>Total at all Ages.</i>
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	
6. Mouth and Teeth—											
Unhealthy ...	12	5	8	7	18	10	1	3	39	25	64
Percentage ...	0.40	0.17	0.32	0.30	0.59	0.34	0.23	0.70	0.44	0.29	0.36
7. Nose—											
Obstruction requiring Observation	64	44	28	16	17	9	1	—	110	69	179
Percentage ...	2.14	1.49	1.13	0.68	0.56	0.31	0.23	—	1.22	0.80	1.02
Obstruction (probably Adenoids) requiring Operation ...	37	29	7	2	5	2	1	—	50	33	83
Percentage ...	1.24	0.98	0.28	0.09	0.16	0.07	0.23	—	0.56	0.38	0.47
Other Conditions ...	44	26	29	11	20	1	—	—	93	38	131
Percentage ...	1.47	0.88	1.17	0.47	0.66	0.03	—	—	1.04	0.44	0.74
Throat—											
Tonsils requiring Observation	119	145	73	65	42	32	1	2	235	244	479
Percentage ...	3.99	4.92	2.95	2.77	1.38	1.09	0.23	0.47	2.63	2.82	2.73
Tonsils requiring Operative Treatment...	62	58	20	31	20	18	—	1	102	108	210
Percentage ...	2.08	1.97	0.81	1.32	0.66	0.62	—	0.23	1.14	1.25	1.19
Glands—											
Requiring Observation	62	55	14	14	14	22	—	—	90	91	181
Percentage ...	2.08	1.87	0.57	0.60	0.46	0.75	—	—	1.01	1.05	1.03
Requiring Operative Treatment	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Percentage ...	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	0.02

TABLE II.—Continued.

School Medical Service—Systematic Examinations—Continued.

97

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		1951		1947		1944		All Ages.		Total at all Ages.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
8. Eyes—											
External Diseases—											
Blepharitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage ...	20	25	29	21	19	31	1	5	69	82	151
Conjunctivitis ...	0.67	0.85	1.17	0.90	0.62	1.06	0.23	1.17	0.77	0.95	0.86
Percentage ...	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	—	6	6	12
Corneal Opacities ...	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.13	0.03	0.09	0.23	—	0.07	0.07	0.07
Percentage ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Squint ...	59	69	11	15	12	5	3	—	0.02	—	0.01
Percentage ...	1.98	2.34	0.45	0.64	0.39	0.17	0.70	0.70	0.85	92	177
Other Diseases ...	6	9	6	5	7	5	2	1	21	20	41
Percentage ...	0.20	0.31	0.24	0.21	0.23	0.17	0.47	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23
Visual Acuity—											
Number Examined ...	2,986	2,947	2,472	2,346	3,047	2,926	426	429	8,931	8,648	17,579
Recommended for Refraction—											
Defective Vision—											
Fair ...	67	64	84	55	96	111	19	20	266	250	516
Percentage ...	2.24	2.17	3.40	2.34	3.15	3.79	4.46	4.66	2.98	2.89	2.94
Bad ...	32	21	44	46	73	80	7	12	156	159	315
Percentage ...	1.07	0.71	1.78	1.96	2.40	2.73	1.64	2.80	1.75	1.84	1.79

TABLE II.—Continued.

School Medical Service—Systematic Examinations—Continued.

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		1951		1947		1944		All Ages.		Total at all Ages.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Number Examined, ...	2,986	2,947	2,472	2,346	3,047	2,926	426	429	8,931	8,648	17,579
9. Ears—											
Otorrhoea	11	11	7	5	11	11	5	1	34	28	62
Percentage	0.37	0.37	0.28	0.21	0.36	0.38	1.17	0.23	0.38	0.32	0.35
Other Diseases	14	10	4	5	9	16	4	2	31	33	64
Percentage	0.47	0.34	0.16	0.21	0.30	0.55	0.94	0.47	0.35	0.38	0.36
Defective Hearing—											
Grade I.	5	9	7	3	3	4	—	—	15	16	31
Percentage	0.17	0.31	0.28	0.13	0.10	0.14	—	—	0.17	0.19	0.18
Grade IIa.	2	1	3	2	3	2	—	2	8	7	15
Percentage	0.07	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.07	—	0.47	0.09	0.08	0.09
Grade IIb.	—	2	2	4	—	2	—	—	2	8	10
Percentage	—	0.07	0.08	0.17	—	0.07	—	—	0.02	0.09	0.06
Grade III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech—											
Defective Articulation	59	16	7	1	—	—	—	—	66	17	83
Percentage	1.98	0.54	0.28	0.04	—	—	—	—	0.74	0.20	0.47
Stammering	5	2	3	1	6	1	1	—	15	4	19
Percentage	0.17	0.07	0.12	0.04	0.20	0.03	0.23	—	0.17	0.05	0.11

TABLE II.—Continued.

School Medical Service—Systematic Examinations—Continued.

99

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		1951		1947		1944		All Ages.		Total at all Ages.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
11. Mental and Nervous Conditions—											
Backward ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dull (Intrinsically)	6	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	4	11
Percentage ...	0.20	0.10	0.04	0.04	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.05	0.06
Mentally Defective (Educable)	1	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	6	3	9
Percentage ...	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.07	—	—	—	0.07	0.03	0.05
Mentally Defective (Ineducable)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Percentage ...	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.006
Highly Nervous	12	8	6	8	2	3	—	—	20	19	39
Percentage ...	0.40	0.27	0.24	0.34	0.07	0.10	—	—	0.22	0.22	0.22
Difficult in Behaviour	6	7	1	1	2	—	—	—	9	8	17
Percentage ...	0.20	0.24	0.04	0.04	0.07	—	—	—	0.10	0.09	0.10
12. Circulatory System—											
(a) Organic Heart Disease—											
Congenital ...	7	15	3	1	9	4	2	—	21	20	41
Percentage ...	0.24	0.51	0.12	0.04	0.30	0.14	0.47	—	0.24	0.23	0.23
Acquired ...	—	1	1	1	3	4	1	—	5	6	11
Percentage ...	—	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.14	0.23	—	0.06	0.07	0.06
(b) Functional Conditions	20	14	7	9	12	13	1	1	40	37	77
Percentage ...	0.67	0.48	0.28	0.38	0.39	0.44	0.23	0.23	0.45	0.43	0.44

TABLE II.—Continued.
School Medical Service—Systematic Examinations.—Continued.

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		1951		1947		1944		All Ages.		Total at all Ages.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
13. Lungs—											
Chronic Bronchitis	7	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	9	4	13
Percentage	0.23	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	—	—	0.10	0.05	0.07
Suspected Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	4
Percentage	0.03	0.03	—	—	—	0.03	—	0.23	0.01	0.03	0.02
Other Diseases	49	24	22	7	16	10	3	1	90	42	132
Percentage	1.64	0.81	0.89	0.30	0.53	0.34	0.70	0.23	1.01	1.49	0.75
14. Deformities—											
Congenital	17	12	7	3	5	3	1	—	30	18	48
Percentage	0.57	0.41	0.28	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.23	—	0.34	0.21	0.27
Acquired (Poliomyelitis)	3	1	2	3	4	1	—	—	9	5	14
Percentage	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.13	0.03	—	—	—	0.10	0.06	0.08
Acquired (probably Rickets)	1	1	1	1	6	—	1	—	9	2	11
Percentage	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.20	—	0.23	—	0.10	0.02	0.06
Acquired (Other Causes)	38	21	13	4	7	20	2	4	60	49	109
Percentage	1.27	0.71	0.53	0.17	0.23	0.68	0.47	0.93	0.67	0.51	0.62
15. Infectious Disease											
Percentage	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
	0.03	0.03	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.01	0.02
16. Other Diseases or Defects											
Percentage	192	132	86	71	87	98	21	22	386	323	709
	6.43	4.48	3.48	3.05	2.86	3.35	4.93	5.13	4.32	3.73	4.03

TABLE III.—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE—SUMMARY OF SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.

Number Examined ...	Entrants.		1951		1947		1944		Total.
	No. of Children.	% of the Children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	% of the Children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	% of the Children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	% of the Children examined in this Group.	
1. Children Free from Defects...	4,200	70.79	3,758	78.00	4,696	78.62	658	76.96	17,579
2. Children otherwise Free from Defects who Suffer from—									
(a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better Eye with or without Glasses, or	231	3.88	285	5.92	435	7.28	81	9.47	5.87
(b) Oral Sepsis, etc. ...	14	0.24	6	0.12	18	0.30	4	0.47	0.24
(c) Both (a) and (b) ...	2	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
Total ...	247	4.16	291	6.04	453	7.58	85	9.94	6.12
3. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in 2) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks ...	851	14.35	424	8.80	384	6.43	56	6.55	9.76

TABLE III.—School Medical Service—Summary of Systematic Examinations—Continued.

Number Examined ...	Entrants.		1951		1947		1944		Total.	
	No. of Children.	% of the Children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	% of the Children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	% of the Children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	% of the Children examined in this Group.	No. of Children.	% of the Children examined in this Group.
4. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in 2 or 3, distinguishing cases—										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect full correction) is considered possible ...	579	9.76	291	6.04	373	6.25	44	5.15	1,287	7.32
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, <i>e.g.</i> , without complete restoration of function ...	56	0.94	54	1.12	67	1.12	12	1.40	189	1.07
Total ...	635	10.70	345	7.16	440	7.37	56	6.55	1,476	8.39
Total Number of Children Examined ...	5,933	100%	4,818	100%	5,973	100%	855	100%	17,579	100%

Disability.		At Ordinary School.	At Special School or Classes.	In Hospital or Institution.	At No School or Institution.	Total.
1. Blind	...	—	16	—	1	17
2. Partially Sighted—						
(a)	Refraction errors in which the curriculum of an Ordinary School would adversely affect the Eye Condition ...	14	1	—	—	15
(b)	Other conditions of the Eye, <i>e.g.</i> , Cataract, Ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school ...	10	—	—	—	10
3. Deaf—						
Grade I.	...	955	—	—	—	955
Grade IIa.	...	407	—	—	—	407
Grade IIb.	...	10	37	—	—	47
Grade III.	...	—	39	—	—	39

TABLE IV.—Continued.

School Medical Service—Return of all Exceptional Children of School Age in the Area—Continued.

Disability.		At Ordinary School.	At Special School or Classes.	In Hospital or Institution.	At No School or Institution.	Total.
4. Defective Speech—						
(a) Defects of Articulation requiring Special Educational Measures ...		143	—	—	—	143
(b) Stammering requiring Special Educational Measures ...		57	—	—	—	57
5. Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 Years)—						
(a) Educable (I.Q., approx. 50-70) ...		85	295	6	—	386
(b) Ineducable (I.Q., generally less than 50) ...		—	66	23	61	150
6. Epilepsy—						
(a) Mild and Occasional ...		59	1	—	—	60
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a Residential School) ...		9	—	—	—	9
7. Physically Defective (Children between 5 and 16 Years)—						
(a) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (excluding Cervical Glands)		25	1	2	—	28
(b) General Orthopaedic Conditions ...		143	26	14	2	185
(c) Organic Heart Disease ...		99	2	—	—	101
(d) Other Causes of Ill Health ...		34	15	3	8	60

Disability.		At Ordinary School.	At Special School or Classes.	In Hospital or Institution.	At No School or Institution.	Total.
8. Multiple Defects *		8	47	8	21	84
* The Nature of the Multiple Defects in the 84 Cases is as follows :— 1 and 5 (a) —1 case. 1 and 5 (b) —1 case. 2 (a) and 5 (a) —2 cases. 2 (b) and 5 (b) —1 case. 2 (b) and 3 (Grade III) —1 case. 3 (Grade IIa) and 5 (a) —1 case. 3 (Grade IIb) and 5 (a) —1 case. 3 (Grade III) and 7 (b) —1 case. 3 (Grade III) and 5 (a) —1 case. 4 (a) and 7 (b) —2 cases. 5 (a) and 6 (a) —5 cases. 5 (a) and 6 (b) —4 cases. 5 (a) and 7 (a) —1 case. 5 (a) and 7 (b) —17 cases. 5 (a) and 7 (c) —2 cases. 5 (a) and 7 (d) —4 cases. 5 (b) and 6 (a) —1 case. 5 (b) and 6 (b) —6 cases. 5 (b) and 7 (b) —20 cases. 5 (b) and 7 (d) —2 cases. 6 (a) and 7 (c) —1 case. 7 (b) and 7 (d) —1 case. 1; 4 (a); 5 (b) and 7 (b) —1 case. 1; 5 (b); 7 (b) —2 cases. 2 (a); 5 (b) and 7 (b) —1 case. 2 (b); 5 (a) and 7 (b) —2 cases. 3 (Grade IIa); 5 (a) and 7 (b) —1 case. 5 (b); 7 (b) and 7 (c) —1 case.						

TABLE V.

Local Authority Dental Services. (School and Maternity and Child Welfare.)

School Year—1st August, 1960, to 31st July, 1961.

M. & C.W. Year—1st January, 1961, to 31st December, 1961.

School Population, 59,641

Estimated Pre-School Population, 22,800.

Section 1.—General Statistics.

	3 or under	Total Ages 0 - 4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 or over	Total Ages 5-17 +	Maternity.	
Routine Dental Inspection ...	6	15	9	1051	1491	1437	1454	1445	1479	1574	1802	2090	2075	707	236	228	11,069	845	23
With Dental Defects	1	7	6	564	914	996	1004	1007	1050	1104	1264	1440	1410	411	137	112	11,413	564	23
Offered Treatment ...	1	7	6	564	914	996	1004	1007	1050	1104	1264	1440	1410	411	137	112	11,413	564	23
Accepting Treatment	1	4	3	234	339	408	402	344	333	372	344	414	335	83	29	11	3,648	66	23
Treatment by L.A. Dental Officers ...	1	4	3	196	347	443	485	387	334	329	415	552	497	138	41	47	4,211	37	24
No. made Dentally Fit	1	4	3	181	296	346	359	264	248	246	250	321	272	67	22	13	2,885	24	29
Special and Emergency Cases...	—	2	2	6	5	3	1	3	1	—	5	5	7	4	—	—	40	1	2
Attendances for Treatment— 0 - 4 Years Total		6															12,096	124	147
																		Attendances for Treatment— 5 - 17 + Years Total	

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

Section II.—Details of Treatment.

	<i>School.</i>			<i>M. & C.W.</i> (4)
	<i>Routine.</i> (1)	<i>Special and Emergency</i> (2)	<i>Total Columns (1) and (2)</i> (3)	
(a) Fillings—				
(1) Permanent Teeth	6,751	6	6,757	58
(2) Deciduous Teeth	1,027	—	1,027	—
(b) Extractions (not including Orthodontic)—				
(1) Permanent Teeth	934	18	952	66
(2) Deciduous Teeth	2,302	19	2,321	4
Administrations of General Anaesthetic	—	—	—	—
Other Operations—				
Permanent Teeth ...	8,871	11	8,882	233
Deciduous Teeth... ..	910	1	911	3
Dentures—				
Partial	130	—	130	15
Full	4	—	4	49
Repairs to Dentures... ..	7	—	7	3
Radiographs—				
No. of Exposures ...	36	—	36	—
(not incl. Orthodontic)				

TABLE V.—*Continued.*
Dental Services—*Continued.*

Section III.—Orthodontic Treatment.

Number of Cases continued from previous year. (See Note 1) ...	549
New Cases	335
Cases Completed	202
Cases Discontinued	80
Cases continuing at end of year	477
Attendances for Treatment	5,032
Number of Consultations with R.H.B. Orthodontist	169

Note 1.—This figure includes 125 patients of private practitioners seen by Regional Hospital Board Consultant.

	<i>Regional Hospital Board Orthodontist</i>	<i>School Dental Surgeon.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of Diagnostic Examinations...	—	352	352
(Not followed by Treatment) ...	—	31	31
Number of Cases Treated	—	759	759
(a) Without Appliances	—	37	37
(b) With Removable Appliances ...	—	695	695
(c) With Fixed Appliances	—	—	—
Number of Extractions (not carious) ...	—	—	—
(1) Permanent Teeth	—	245	245
(2) Deciduous Teeth	—	124	124
Repairs to Orthodontic Appliances ...	—	27	27
Intra-Oral	—	201	201
Radiographs—Number of Exposures—			
Extra-Oral	—	—	—

TABLE V.—*Continued.*Dental Services—*Continued.*

Section IV.—Dental Staff.

	<i>Dental Surgeons. (1)</i>	<i>Dental Hygienists. (2)</i>	<i>Dental Surgery Assistants. (3)</i>
Establishment of Posts Agreed by Council	14	Nil.	14
Number in Post at 31st July, 1961—			
Whole-time 	9	Nil.	9
Part-time 	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Whole-time Equivalent of Part-time ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total Whole-time Equivalent	9	Nil.	9
Number of Vacancies being Advertised	5	Nil.	Nil.
Total Half-days Worked during year ended 31st July, 1961—			
(a) In School Health Service ...	3,438	Nil.	4,066
(b) In Maternity and Child Welfare Service 	238	Nil.	238

Dental Services—Continued.

Section V.—Allocation of Time.

	<i>Dental Surgeons. (1)</i>	<i>Dental Hygienists. (2)</i>	<i>Dental Surgery Assistants. (3)</i>
Estimated Number of Half-days Occupied in Inspection	463	—	—
Dental Health Education (see Note 1) ...	47	—	—
Treatment (other than Orthodontic) ...	2,449	—	—
Orthodontic Treatment	516	—	—
Administration	201	—	—
Absence Due to Illness (see Note 2) ...	259	—	16
TOTAL	3,935	—	16

Note 1.—Two films, "Let's Keep our Teeth" and "No Toothache for Eskimos," were shown to selected schools and followed by leaflets, posters, etc. The duration of this small campaign was one month only, but the response was good.

Note 2.—Of this total 199 half-days were due to the protracted illness of one member of staff.